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Monday
16th June, 1952

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I - Questions and Answers)

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Members Sworn [Cols. 2—18].

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 16th June, 1952.

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SCHOLARSHIPS BY BURMAH-SHELL OIL COMPANY

*853. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received and considered any scheme of scholarships for Indian students offered by the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company; and

(b) if so, what is that scheme and whether the scheme has been approved and accepted by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company have agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 1 lakh a year for scholarships to Indians to be divided as follows:—

(i) Rs. 50,000 a year for two scholarships at Loughborough College, Leicestershire, England for higher studies in Mechanical Engineering;

(ii) Rs. 50,000 for open scholarships to be applied to the award of scholarships in approved Commonwealth countries for scientific and technical training aimed at fitting the recipients for posts in research and industry, in particular the oil industry.

A copy each of the schemes for (i) and (ii) is placed on the Table of the House. [*Copies placed in the Library. See Nos.* P.35/52 *and* P.36/52].

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो स्कीम है वह इस साल चालू हो जायगी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां।

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या इस साल के लिए उम्मीदवारों की दरखास्तें बुलाई जा चुकी हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां। दरखास्तें जून तक मांगी गई हैं।

LINGUISTIC ORGANISATIONS

*854. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of important All-India linguistic organisations such as the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan etc. that are receiving financial assistance from the Government of India;

(b) the amount granted to each of the organisations in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(c) the control of the Government of India over them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 1].

(c) The Government of India have a prescribed set of conditions for grants-in-aid to all-India institutions or societies in the educational, cultural and allied fields. A copy thereof is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 2].

Grants-in-aid are generally paid to institutions only after they have accepted and satisfied these conditions. In accordance with the prescribed conditions, the Government have nominated their representatives on the Managing Bodies and other Committees of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, and the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India), Aligarh.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जान सकता हूं कि स्टेटमेंट में जिन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के नाम दिये गये हैं उनके अलावा किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन ने भी दरखास्त भेजी है, और अगर भेजी है तो उसका नाम क्या है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं। और तो ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स नहीं कि जिनकी दरखास्तें हमारे पास आई हों।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि यह इंस्टीट्यूशन्स रिपोर्टें भेजते हैं?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, उनकी रिपोर्टें तो आती हैं।

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether the Government are giving grants to any linguistic organisations other than those of Hindi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The institutions which have been mentioned in the statement are receiving grants from the Government. Besides, these, there are one or two more which are receiving grants for particular purposes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: How many such institutions other than the institutions mentioned here are receiving grants, and on what basis grants are given?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, there is only one—the Tamil Encyclopædia Committee—and for that Rs. 25,000 have been given.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा को सन् १९५२-५३ में कोई ग्रांट नहीं दी गई है लेकिन सन् १९५१-५२ में दी गई थी। क्या मैं उसका कारण जान सकता हूं?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सन् १९५२-५३ मे भी दी गई है।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : स्टेटमेंट में तो कोई रुपया लिखा नहीं है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं ने अर्ज किया कि सन् १९५२-५३ में दी गई है, सन् १९५१-५२ में नहीं दी गई थी।

Shri Punnoose: Are Government giving any help to organisations other than Hindi organisations, *i.e.*, organisations of other regional languages?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already mentioned about one organisation.

Mr. Speaker: There is one more.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know Sir, when Hindi has been accepted as the national language, if there is any necessity for distributing anything to the Hindustani Prachar Sabha?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think it is a suggestion for action. Next question.

AERONAUTICAL AND RADAR ENGINEERING

*855. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were sent abroad to have training in Aeronautical and Radar Engineering in 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) how many are proposed to be sent in 1952-53;

(c) the number of private trainees from India who received such training in those years; and

(d) whether these private trainees were recommended scholarships or help or loan by the Defence Department for foreign studies in those two subjects?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) 8 in 1950-51 and 6 in 1951-52.

(b) 10

(c) Not known

(d) Yes, one private trainee was recommended for assistance under the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme for training in Aeronautical Engineering in the U.K.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, how many of the stipends and scholarships mentioned by the hon. Minister were Canadian scholarships?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am afraid, Sir, I haven't got that information here. I can find it out.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any candidate had been sent from technical development establishments at Dehra Dun? If so, how was he selected?

Shri Gopalaswami: One officer was sent to attend the Gunnery Staff Course (anti-aircraft) in which elementary radar engineering is taught. That was in 1951-52. One officer will be sent to attend this course in 1952-53.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any conflict arose between the recommendation of the local institution and that of the department?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am not aware of it. Even if there was some conflict of opinion, that is a purely departmental affair.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, who was finally selected?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am afraid I have not got the names of the two officers concerned.

MINT AT ALIPORE

***856. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the machineries and functions of the old Mint in Calcutta have been transferred to the newly constructed one in Alipore;

(b) how Government propose to utilise the old Mint building; and

(c) the total number of employees and the annual cost of establishment of the new Mint?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir. The Calcutta Mint is still producing medals for the Defence Services and some coins and bullion are also at present stored therein.

(b) Some of the buildings will be required for some time more for storing bullion and coins. The other buildings are being offered for use to other Central Government Departments.

(c) The present total strength of Alipore Mint is 1,665 inclusive of workmen and the cost of the establishment of the Alipore Mint for the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 29,85,100.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what has been the total expenditure for the construction and equipment of the new Alipore Mint?

Shri Tyagi: It is estimated to be about Rs. 220 lakhs, which includes Rs. 100 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 120 lakhs for plant and machinery.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know how the cost of establishment of the new Mint compares with that of the old one?

Shri Tyagi: It will be very difficult for me to compare the cost. I would like to have notice if the hon. Member wants that information.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether there exist arrangements in the new Alipore Mint for executing orders from foreign Governments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Occasional orders are received.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the names of the foreign Governments whose orders have been executed up to this time?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I require notice of that.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what fraction of India's total needs is supplied by this new Alipore Mint?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The normal minting capacity of the new Mint is 12 lakhs of pieces per day, as against 10 lakhs of pieces per day in the Bombay as well as the old Calcutta Mint.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN NAGA HILLS

***857. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploratory activities of Government in the Naga Hills for mineral deposits have been completed;

(b) if so, the results;

(c) the different agencies that are entrusted with the exploratory work,

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government for this purpose; and

(e) the attitude of local inhabitants to such activities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya: (a) The director, Geological Survey of India, reports that no extensive investigation of the mineral deposits of Naga Hills has yet been done. A portion of the Naga Hills bordering the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur having an area of about 400 square miles has recently been examined by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) The Director, Geological Survey of India, reports that only a few seams of coal have been recorded in the area. In certain localities oil shows were observed but no favourable structure for oil accumulation was met with. There are no other minerals of economic importance in the area so far examined.

(c) (i) Geological Survey of India.

(ii) The Nazira Coal Company Ltd., who have obtained from the State Government a mining lease for coal in the Naga Hills District.

(iii) The Burmah Oil Company (India Concessions) Ltd., who have been granted prospecting licences for petroleum for two areas in the Naga Hills District under the Petroleum Concession Rules.

(d) Rupees 6,400, apart from the salary and allowances of an officer of the Geological Survey of India, who has been working in the area.

(e) The Director, Geological Survey of India and the State Government report that in general, the attitude of the local inhabitants towards the work undertaken was neither specially helpful nor could it be termed hostile.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the exploratory work was carried out under guard?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no information.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the terms on which these non-official agencies are doing the exploratory work?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are carrying on the prospecting work under the Petroleum Concession Rules. Concessions have been given to them under those rules.

INDIAN SEA-CUSTOMS

*858. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian Sea Customs had been established at French Indian ports from 1941 to 1949?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): Yes. There was a Customs Union between India and the French Possessions in India from 1941 to 1949.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why the Indian sea customs which had been established in French Indian ports was discontinued, and what were the effects of the withdrawal of the Indian sea customs?

Shri Tyagi: The Government of India, with a view to reconsidering the situation with regard to the settlement of customs and on account of the changed circumstances, gave notice on 30th March 1948, for the termination of the Customs Union Agreement with effect from the 1st April, 1949. But before the expiry of the notice the Government of India expressed to the Government of France its willingness to continue the Agreement till the referendum if the Government of France so wished. This suggestion, however, evoked no response from the Government of France, and about a fortnight before the date of expiry of the Agreement the French Indian authorities put forward proposals, not for a continuance of the Agreement of 1941, but for considerable modifications to it, including a claim for an increase in the compensation to be paid to the French Indian Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What has been the effect of the withdrawal of the customs?

Shri Tyagi: The effect has been increased smuggling activities on the part of the French Indian people on the other side, with the result that our financial and economic policy has been impeded and our economic relations with French India are deteriorating.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government propose to re-establish the sea customs at French Indian ports so that increased smuggling might be ended?

Shri Tyagi: Some talks are going on between the Government of India on the one side and French Indian authorities on the other. I am not in a position to say anything more about it. I do not know what the result will be.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

*859. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and constitution of the All-India Council for Technical Education; and

(b) the principles laid down for affording financial assistance to technical institutions in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Attention of the hon. Member is drawn to my reply to part (a) of starred question No. 566 given on the 6th June, 1952.

(b) The Council has recommended to the Central Government financial assistance for the following types of institutions:—

- (i) old established non-Government institutions unable to equip themselves properly and to maintain proper standards, for lack of funds;
- (ii) new institutions started with a view to fulfilling the established needs of a particular region or the country as a whole; and
- (iii) State Governments institutions, the development of which was formerly financed from the block development grants given by the Central Government to the State Governments.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it a fact that a committee of the All-India Board of Technical Studies was appointed to prepare a scheme for providing training in industrial administration and business management?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This was perhaps not the function of the committee mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it not a fact that an interim report has been submitted by this committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, a report has been submitted.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what are the recommendations of the committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: How far have Government succeeded in applying the results of technical research to industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member himself must be knowing something about it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know which are the industries which have implemented the discoveries made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is very difficult to answer; there are so many.

Mr. Speaker: Is the report published?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Could it be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is placed automatically.

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) : غالباً وہ پارلیامنٹ کی لائبریری میں موجود ہوگی -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** Probably it is available in the Library of the Parliament.]

Mr. Speaker: Is it in the Library?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु : देख लिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to satisfy all these questions; therefore I enquired. If it is so, I am not going to allow any further questions.

مولانا ازاد : بہتر ہے

[**Maulana Azad:** All right, Sir.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप रख देंगे।

[**Mr. Speaker:** You would place it in the Library.]

مولانا آزاد : جی ہاں -

[**Maulana Adad:** Yes, Sir.]

EXTRACTION OF "METHANE"

*860. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any experiment has been made to extract "Methane" (an inflammable gas) from the Coal Mines as is done in some of the foreign countries?

(b) If so, in which Colliery or Collieries and with what result?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to undertake such a research?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No experiment has yet been made to extract Methane Gas from coal mines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a proposal to set up a Mining Research Station under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Investigations about the conditions which are favourable in coal mines for the extraction of Methane Gas and research about such extractions can be undertaken by this Mining Research Station when it is set up.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, when that research work has to be undertaken?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot give you any definite idea about the period, Sir. But that Research Station is likely to be set up very soon and when it is set up, we shall see whether this investigation is to be undertaken.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I ask, Sir, if such a gas can profitably be used as fuel also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We cannot say anything at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

COMMITTEES TO CO-OPERATE WITH U.N.E.S.C.O.

*862. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what committees were set up by the Indian National Commission to co-operate with UNESCO in 1951-52;

(b) what were the terms of reference for these committees;

(c) what work has been done by these committees so far; and

(d) what is the time limit within which these committees are expected to finish their work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) During 1951-52, the Indian National Commission for Unesco set up a Committee to suggest ways and means for promoting education for better world understanding.

(b) The Committee is to suggest to the Commission and the Government of India, methods of implementing Unesco's programme in the field of Education for International Understanding.

(c) and (d). No definite time limit has been fixed but it is hoped that the Committee will not take more time than is necessary to make their suggestions.

Shri Ram Dass: May I know, Sir, whether revision of text books is one of the duties of that Committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The improvement of text books was one of the functions of the old Committee.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, for the betterment of world understanding whether this Committee will consult all the great powers of the world?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is a question, Sir, which is difficult for me to answer.

Shri Velayudhan: I wanted to know............

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must understand well before he puts the question.

Mr. Velayudhan *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He need not argue.

Yes, next question.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJANS

*863. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government scholarships for Harijan students have been reduced by about two hundred rupees per annum and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to restore it to the original scale?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the present scale of scholarship given to the Scheduled Caste students is sufficient for their text-books, for their tuition fee and for their boarding charges?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is what we think it to be. But if it is necessary, Government are certainly prepared to revise the present scale.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know, Sir, whether the scale of scholarship given by the Central Government is much less than that given by the Provincial Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No.

Shri Namdhari: Will the hon. Minister of Education be pleased to appoint another committee for testing the standards of education of the Harijan students to know if they are able to qualify.........

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is rather too long.

Shri Nana Dass: May I know, Sir, the maximum and minimum amounts of scholarships—individual scholarships—granted to Harijans?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got those specific figures with me.

Shri Barman: May I know whether the recommendation of the Scholarship Board of the 16th May that the sum of 17·5 lakhs be increased to 25 lakhs has been received by Government and if so, whether they are prepared to accept that recommendation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would require notice of that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Scholarship Board attached to the Education Ministry has recommended granting of more amount in scholarships to individuals?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no such recommendation.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether these scholarships are given only to the matriculates?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving scholarships to high schools' students?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, but it is a mere suggestion of hon. Member.

EXCISE STAFF IN COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

***864. Shri S. G. Parikh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what is the total expenses incurred by the Government by way of salaries to the officers and the staff as well as the establishment charges of excise staff posted at the various cotton textile mills in India?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): The total expenses incurred by Government by way of salaries, dearness allowances and the like on the officials employed for the purpose of excise supervision at the various cotton textile mills in India are approximately Rupees 20 lakhs (Twenty lakhs) per annum.

Shri S. G. Parikh: Is there any possibility of saving some amount by adopting some other methods?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, according to the original proposal about staff, we were desired to have 864 inspectors. The strength was revised with a view to minimise the expenditure and sanction was given only for 633 inspectors. But actually we are at present employing only 249 inspectors and further investigation is being made to see if there is any possibility of reduction of staff. If my friend can suggest us something, I shall personally be obliged to him.

Shri S. G. Parikh: 3½ per cent. duty was levied previously by the British Government. If the same method is adopted, will it suit the Government?

Shri Tyagi: It is very difficult to discuss the previous duty without my being able to study both the situations. But for the information of the House I may just say that at present while we are receiving excise duty worth 17 crores from textile mills, our expenditure is hardly 20 lakhs. So the ratio of expenses comes to 1·2 per cent. I think that is quite low. But further investigation shall be made and as I said if the textile mill owners can suggest some economy to me, provided the Government revenues do not suffer, I will look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

ASSISTANCE FROM U.S.A.

***865. Prof. Agarwal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how much assistance from the United States Government has been received so far in connection with the recent Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement;

(b) whether it is a fact that a substantial part of this aid will be received in the form of artificial fertilizers; and

(c) if so, whether it is necessary to import these fertilizers in view of the production in the Sindri factory?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Under the recent Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement the Government of the United States of America has agreed to contribute $50 million to the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund during the United States fiscal year ending 30th June, 1952. Eleven Operational Agreements in terms of the general agreement covering supply of goods worth $50 million, have been signed but no supply has actually been received.

(b) Out of the total of $50 million, $10·6 million would be in the form of fertilizers.

(c) About 20 per cent. of the fertilizers will be of the type which are not produced in the Sindri Factory. The balance is required to meet immediate needs as the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has not yet gone into full production.

Prof. Agarwal: May I know what steps the Government of India are taking to see that the movement of compost manuring does not suffer by the use of these fertilizers?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This will be supplementary to that movement.

Prof. Agarwal: What will be the total contribution of the Government of India to this agreement of 50 million dollars?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: So far as these fertilizers are concerned, of course there is no contribution and so far as the community development projects are concerned, Government have to find I think about 35 crores of rupees over three years.

Prof. Agarwal: In view of the constant propaganda of the American Embassy regarding their contribution what steps are the Government of India taking to publicise their own contribution?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think the results of the work done will be sufficient propaganda.

Shri Namdhari: Will the Government encourage more British firms to invest their capital fearlessly because they behaved in a most gentlemanly manner in returning back our country?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is with regard to the next question, Sir.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: May I know how the prices of fertilizers imported from America compare with the prices of fertilizers manufactured in Sindri?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry I have not got the details here.

Shri Velayudhan: Have Government seen some of the statements made in New York yesterday by the American Ambassdor in India that this aid is not intended for relief in India but for building up democracy?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is going much beyond fertilizers.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether these artificial fertilizers will be effective on Indian soil?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Out of the 108.000 tons 20,000 tons would be in the shape of urea nitro-phosphates, ammonium nitro-phosphates and triple super-phosphates which will be new; these will be tried out in various conditions and the results will be tabulated for future guidance. The balance of 88,000 tons is ammonium sulphate which is the form of fertilizer which is already in use and which is going to be produced by the Sindri factory.

Sardar Lal Singh: In view of the large quantity of electricity available at Nangal has Government considered the desirability of manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizers there?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not in a position to answer that question. It should be addressed to the Works Ministry, Sir.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: Are these fertilizers expected to come before the production of Sindri is in full swing?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sindri will reach its full production in October, 1952 and some of these fertilizers. I think, will arrive before that date.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

***866. Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign capital in India specifying such amount separately for British, American and other countries; and

(b) the total amount of foreign investment repatriated since 1947 and between 1945-47?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) A statement showing the position as on the 30th June, 1948 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 3]. Information for a later period is not yet available.

(b) The amount of foreign capital repatriated from India during the period July 1947 to December 1951 is estimated at about Rs. 52·60 crores. Figures of total capital repatriated between 1945 and 1947 are not available.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know how much of this foreign capital has been newly invested since 1947?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is another question about foreign capital. Sir—both relate to repatriation. I now understand the hon. Member wants to know how much has been invested in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Again?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Not again, but as against this how much has been invested.

Mr. Speaker: Which is the other question?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The other question is No. 861 which was not called. Well, the total foreign investments from 15th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1951 amount to Rs. 10·98 crores.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is the hon. Minister in a position to state the total amount of dividends drawn on this foreign investment during this period?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That requires notice, Sir.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what percentage of this total investment has been invested in companies incorporated outside India and what percentage in those incorporated inside India?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Is that in regard to the new capital?

Dr. M. M. Das: The total capital invested up to this time.

Mr. Speaker: New capital, that is to say he refers to that capital which came in again after repatriation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Most of it is in companies registered here, Sir.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has any particular undertaking been given to the foreign investors?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The foreign investor is concerned principally with remittance of dividends. On that there is no restriction and there has been no restriction. Then the other safeguard that he needs is about repatriation. In regard to investment from the sterling area there again there has been no restriction on repatriation. In regard to investment from non-sterling area countries we have undertaken to give facilities for repatriation of the original capital but not necessarily of the appreciation on it. The latter will be dealt with on its merits depending on the availability of our foreign exchange resources at the time concerned.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What is the amount of original capital involved on which assurance of repatriation has been given?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is a very small sum, Sir. Of that figure I gave of Rs. 10·98 crores, Rs. 9·71 crores is from U.K., Rs. 28 lakhs from sterling area countries other than U.K., and Rs. 74 lakhs is from soft currency countries. So the guarantee given in regard to the other relates only to a very small figure.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What are the particular reasons necessitating this guarantee?

Mr. Speaker: That is widening the enquiry.

विशव विज्ञान कोष का संपादन

*८६७ **श्री ऐन० प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिंदी मे विश्व विज्ञान कोष का संपादन करवा रहीं है ;

(ख) यदि करवा रही है, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ग) इसके संपादन में कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No. It is not being compiled at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री एन० प्रभाकर: क्या भविष्य में ऐसा कोष सम्पादन किया जायगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी, हां, जरूर किया जायगा । उसकी तैयारी तो हो रही हैं ।

श्री एन० प्रभाकर : क्या में जान सकता हूं कि उसमें किन किन विद्वानों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जायगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अभी तो शब्दों का संकलन हो रहा हैं जब संकलन हो जायगा तो कोष बनाना भी शुरू हो जायगा और उसमें तमाम देश के विद्वानों को, जिन की आवश्यकता होगी, समिलित किया जायगा

श्री ऐंन० प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं ......

Mr. Speaker: He need not pursue that enquiry.

श्री ऐन० प्रभाकर : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि यह शब्द कोष सचित्र होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: He is again going into details. I am not permitting that question.

MICA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

*868. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken to implement the Mica Enquiry Committee Report; and

(b) if so, what they are, and what progress has been achieved?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the action taken on each recommendation of the Mica Enquiry Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 4].

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Are there mica deposits in Salem district and, if so, has any attempt been made to develop them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know, Sir.

MICA

*869. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible to locate mica load by geophysical survey; and

(b) whether any experiments in this direction were conducted?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. The Director, Geological Survey of India, reports that the existing methods of geophysical prospecting are not suitable for locating mica deposits.

(b) Yes, Sir. An experiment was conducted by Geodetic Department of the Survey of India in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India at the beginning of the last war in the Kodarma area in Bihar but this did not prove successful

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Have any experiments been conducted recently?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, our exoerts are of the opinion that it will be no use applying geophysical tests to mica survey.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether any mica mine is being worked either by this Government or by the Bihar Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have no particular information about it, but the exploitation of mines is a State subject.

EDUCATION TRAINING CENTRE

*870. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO has expressed its intention to start a fundamental Education Training Centre in India; and

(b) what are the facilities it seeks from the Government of India to start the Centre?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). India was included in Unesco's original Special Project for establishment of a net-work of Fundamental Education Centres in different regions of the World. Under this Project considerable financial assistance was to be provided by Unesco. The scheme has, however, been revised and Unesco can now offer only technical assistance in the form of experts, fellowships and limited equipment. The question whether such a centre should be established by the Government of India is under consideration.

Shri Madiah Gowda: How long more will it take to come to a decision?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In view of the fact that the UNESCO have revised their scheme, we have to consider afresh what is to be done.

Shri Madiah Gowda: Part (b) of my question has not been answered. What facilities do the UNESCO seek from the Government of India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The UNESCO's idea first was to start a centre of their own, but now they have revised their scheme and they are not going to start their own centre. They are offering us facilities, and it is now for us to consider whether we may start a centre of our own or not.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know what are the types of schemes that will be covered under "fundamental education"?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may get a statement from the hon. Minister later. It is too long a thing to be covered by a question and answer.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether this training centre will be under the direct control and supervision of the UNESCO or whether India also will have a part to play in it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no specific question of the type before us just at present.

Mr. Speaker: He said that the whole question is under consideration. Next question.

COMMONWEALTH COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE

***871. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Army and Commonwealth Commanders' Conference is going to be held at Larkhill, Southern England, from June 25th to 27th, 1952;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Army Chiefs are attending the above conference;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above is in the affirmative, the purpose and necessity of attending the above Conference; and

(d) whether the decisions to be taken in the said Conference are binding on the Government of India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) Yes.

(b) The Chief of the Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Army, General Cariappa and G.O.C.-in-C, Western Command, Lt.-Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh are attending this Conference.

(c) The object of the conference is to have discussions on professional matters of common interest to the Armies of the various countries concerned. These are valuable in that they enable us to have an idea of the progress and trends of military thought.

(d) No decisions as such will be taken and the question of their binding the Government of India does not and cannot arise.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know whether the Government is aware of the announcement of the British War Office dated the 29th May last to the effect that this Conference would survey global strategy and discuss inter-Commonwealth defence problems?

Shri Gopalaswami: So far as we know, no such questions are going to be considered by this Conference. All that we surmise will be discussed at this Conference are questions like new organisations of fighting formations; new types of weapons and equipment; modified application of principles of war as a result of new inventions of weapons, equipment etc. That is all that we know so far.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know what is India's interest in discussing about the latest weapons, organisations of fighting formations, etc.?

Shri Gopalaswami: Professional interest.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Will the hon. Minister of Defence kindly consider the desirability of attaching some scientific men to the Commander because the new weapons are complicated and in order to appreciate their use it is necessary that some scientists should be attached to him?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is mixing an argument with his question. The first part is a suggestion, but it may be answered: is it the idea of Government to ask some scientists to advise or help the Commander?

Shri Gopalaswami: This is a Conference at a very high level, that is to say, it is a Conference of the Commanders-in-Chief of the various countries concerned. Any scientific assistance they require will be got by each of them from their own scientific advisers, and the scientific advisers as such will not go into a Conference of this kind.

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know whether the Government is going to contradict the announcement of the British War Office saying that this Conference was going to discuss global strategy and inter-Commonwealth defence problems?

Mr. Speaker: That question was put and answered a few minutes ago.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the Government of India have any commitment to join in the common defence plan of the Commonwealth countries?

Shri Gopalaswami: No such commitment.

CENTRAL EXCISE STAFF IN ORISSA

***872. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Central Excise Staff of all grades in each district of the State of Orissa; and

(b) whether all of them have the working knowledge of the regional language?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): The information is being collected and the reply will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Sanganna: How much time will it take, Sir?

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Member wants the actual number of personnel engaged in the division. I can give him the sanctioned strength if that will satisfy him. In fact, the whole of Orissa has been treated as a division under the Excise collectorate of Calcutta. The sanctioned strength is with me and if the hon. Member wants it, I can read it out.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON TOBACCO TAXATION

***873. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any taxation enquiry committee was set up for taxation of tobacco in the partially excluded areas of the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the Orissa Government was consulted before the extension of the Central Excise Act to the partially excluded areas; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) No Taxation Enquiry Committee was set up to enquire about taxation of tobacco in the partially excluded areas of the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Yes; the Government of India approached the Orissa Government in the matter in February 1944 and the Orissa Government, by a notification, dated the 21st March 1944, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, directed that the Central Excises and Salt Act shall apply to all partially excluded areas in Orissa.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up the Taxation Enquiry Committee in the near future?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

***874. Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received last year from the scheduled castes, Adibasis and Backward Class Students for Government of India Scholarships during the last year; and

(b) how many of them were granted the scholarships?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 5].

Shri Ramananda Das: What is the amount of grant given to scheduled caste students by way of scholarships?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice for that.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the three categories referred to are treated as one or are reservations made for them separately?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no such reservation between these sub-communities.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board is appointed at the sole discretion of the Minister or is the Parliament or any other body consulted about the members who represent the scheduled castes?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not constituted by Parliament. It is the Ministry that is responsible for the creation of the Board.

Shri Nana Dass: May I know whether any scholarship was granted for law courses?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no information just now.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether these scholarships are granted Statewise?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no such division.

Shri E. Iyyani: May I know the number of scholarships granted for technical studies and for higher education, that is college education, for 1951-52?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number of scholarships given for education in India and foreign scholarships.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, all these figures relate to scholarships given in India.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know the various courses of studies in Universities for which scholarships are given to the scheduled caste students by the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: For what subjects? It is too general.

RURAL UNIVERSITIES

***875. Shri C. N. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement recommendations regarding establishment of Rural Universities in the University Commission's Report;

(b) the number of Rural Universities existing at present;

(c) whether there are any plans for establishing such institutions in Bihar; and

(d) if so, when and where?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 6].

Shri C. N. P. Sinha: Are there any plans to convert certain existing Universities in India into Rural Universities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know whether they have any definite schemes for the starting of Rural Universities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know whether the Janata College now existing at Alipore is the same as the Rural University that they are thinking of in the University Commission's Report?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد): ہاں گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ بات ہے اگر فائننشل اسٹرنجینسی باقی نہ رہے تو جنتا کالج کو یونیورسٹی تک پہنچایا جائیگا -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** The Government have this in view. If financial stringency is not there, the Janata College would be raised to a University.]

Mr. Speaker: The Question List is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AERO-MAGNETIC SURVEY

***851. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aero-magnetic survey of any parts of the country was made during the year 1951-52;

(b) whether any fresh petroleum fields have been discovered during this period; and

(c) what quantity of petrol was produced indigenously during the same period?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey has given certain data but further intensive investigations on the ground, using geophysical methods and test drilling operations, will have to be carried out to prove the existence of oil.

(c) Average annual production of crude oil in India is about 2,50,000 tons. Information regarding average annual production of petrol is not available.

ELECTIONS

***852. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army had to be commissioned by Civil authorities during Elections in the Country;

(b) if so, where and what part the army played; and

(c) whether N.C.C. was utilised at some polling stations in the country during the recent General Elections?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Yes, in Ajmer, for the purpose of maintaining order near the polling stations.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT

***861. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what is the percentage of the British Commercial investment in India sold out to Indians (i) since the outbreak of the World War II; and (ii) since transfer of power?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Information as to sale of British investments to Indians is not available. Remittances to the

United Kingdom on account of proceeds of business institutions, sold to residents in India (whether Indians or non-Indians), amounted to Rs. 13·68 crores during the period from 15th July 1947 to 31st December, 1951. Figures for earlier periods are not available. British business investments in India were estimated, as on 30th June, 1948, at Rs. 230·14 crores at book value and Rs. 375·61 crores at market value.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

177. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the action taken by Government on the basis of remarks appended in the statements containing the information promised in reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) of starred question No. 425, asked on the 22nd August, 1951 against the following items:—

(a) I, II of Statement No. I; and promises contained in Statement II under the heads Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad Deccan, Mysore, PEPSU, Travancore and Cochin, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura, Bhopal, Kutch, and Andamans;

(b) the Schemes of irrigation of Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh; and

(c) the sanctioned sums utilised, lapsed, and provided in the current Budget?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Three statements, containing the information available, are being placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 7].

(c) In the case of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the sanctioned sums were fully utilised for approved schemes other than G.M.F. The allocation for these schemes for 1952-53 is still under consideration. As regards the G.M.F. Irrigation schemes these are continued by the State Governments till the end of June, 1953, *i.e.*, end of the crop year and the information regarding the amounts utilised by the State Governments will be available only after this period. The G.M.F. provision in the Central Government Budget is made as a lump amount and not schemewise; it is, therefore, not possible to indicate how much provision has been made in the current year for each individual scheme.

ILLITERACY IN STATES

178. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the percentage of illiteracy in each State according to latest census?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The information is still being collected and the figures cannot be given now.

NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME

179. Shri R. D. Misra: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the investments in the National Savings Scheme in form of National Saving Certificates of the value of Rs. 5. Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and treasury savings deposits of the value of Rs. 100 to Rs. 5.000 during the years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, in Delhi area;

(b) the expenditure on the Scheme during these years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the investments in the National Savings Certificates and treasury saving deposits come from Provident Fund Account, savings bank deposits, current accounts, conversion of Government securities into deposits from big commercial firms and institutions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The investments in the National Savings Certificates in the Delhi area during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 were approximately as follows:—

			1951-52
Denomination	1949-50	1950-51	April 1951 to Jan. 1952.
Rs.			
5	28,685	19,385	5,995
10	95,760	60,870	36,510
50	1,45,050	79,950	91,650
100	10,43,600	7,34,300	6,90,600
1,000	51,01,000	45,19,000	37,71,000
5,000	77,60,000	49,50,000	33,25,000
	141,74,095	103,63,505	79,20,755

The investment in the 10-year Treasury Saving deposits of the value of Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 at the Delhi Public Debt Office from 1st of February, 1951, the date on which the Deposits were introduced, to 31st of March, 1952 amounted to Rs. 65,33,500.

The figures of investment in the Treasury Savings Deposits in Delhi area separately are not available. A compilation of the required figures from the records of the Public Debt Office, Delhi, will involve time, labour and cost which will not be commensurate with the results.

(b) The total expenditure on the Small Savings Scheme was approximately as follows:—

	(In thousands of rupees)
1949-50	... 21,17
1950-51	... 23,38
1951-52	... 30,00

The expenditure on the Delhi Provincial Organisation was as follows:—

	(In thousands of rupees)
1949-50	... 89
1950-51	... 80
1951-52	... 82

(c) The Government have no reason to believe that this is so.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

180. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Scheduled Tribes in the Republic of India;

(b) amount of money spent last year on education of the Scheduled Tribes by this Government;

(c) amount of money to be spent out of this year's budget for their education;

(d) *per capita* expenditure on education in India; and

(e) approximate *per capita* expenditure on Education of Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Figures for 1951 Census are not yet available but according to 1941 Census, Scheduled Tribes within the Republic of India numbered approximately 2,47,43,000.

(b) Besides expenditure incurred by the States on the education of Scheduled Tribes students by way of exempting them from payment of tuition fees and award of scholarships for their primary, secondary and higher education, the Government of India spent during 1951-52 Rs. 2,81,780 for scholarships to Scheduled Tribes students pursuing post matriculation education.

(c) Rs. 3,50,000.

(d) According to 1949-50 returns, expenditure on education was Rs. 2·9 *per capita* of the population.

(e) The information is not available as separate statistics to show expenditure on Education of Scheduled Tribes are not maintained.

TOBACCO GROWING

181. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage under tobacco cultivation, district-wise, in the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh from 1947 to 1951;

(b) the number of tobacco growers, district-wise, in the above-mentioned two States from 1947 to 1951;

(c) the number of persons, district-wise, who grow it for their personal use; and

(d) the annual expenditure that is incurred by Government, district-wise, in the two States during these years?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): The particulars asked for by the hon. Member are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

PROGRESS OF BASIC EDUCATION

182. Shri C. N. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Basic Education in India so far; and

(b) the number of Basic Education instruction institutions in India?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Attention of the Member is invited to the replies given to starred questions Nos. 266 and 276 on May 29, 1952.

(b) The latest information available regarding the number of Basic schools in India relates to the year 1950-51 and is given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 8.].

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS TO STATES

183. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Union Government during the years 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, and 1951-52 to make grants to the States for educational purposes?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): During the years 1948-49 and 1949-50, block development grants were paid to the State Governments for Post-war Development Programmes including their educational development schemes. Separate figures of grants for education are not available. During the year 1949-50, special grants were also paid to the State Governments for their Basic and Social Education schemes. For further information regarding the block grants and these special grants, attention is invited to the reply to the starred question No. 707 asked by Shri, Jangde on 11th June 1952.

The following expenditure was incurred by the Union Government in payment of grants to States for the Scheme—Further education in India of Ex-Service Personnel:—

Year		Amount
		Rs.
1948-49	...	899/8/-
1949-50	...	16,377/10/6
1950-51	...	30,079/7/-
1951-52	...	426/-/-

Capital grants of Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 were also paid during 1950-51 and 1951-52, respectively to the Principal West Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur for construction of buildings.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

Block 'G'
Acc. No....25224...
Dated 20.11.20

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 16th June, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

9-9 A.M.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

ARREST OF SHRI. DASARATHA DEB ✓

Mr. Speaker: We will first take up the question of privilege raised on Friday. What information has the hon. Minister to give?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I have received a telegram and the Chief Commissioner of Tripura says that he has sent a detailed letter which is on its way. From the telegram it appears that Shri Dasaratha Deb was examined by the police and at their request attended the Police office at eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant in connection with a pending kidnapping case which is under investigation by the police and in which the police suspect his complicity. After the investigation was over he was forthwith formally arrested by the police and immediately taken to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and was released on bail at half-past ten in the morning on that very day. That is the situation: interrogation from eight o'clock to some unstated hour—maybe an hour, or whatever it is—and then formal arrest, then removal or taking over to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate before whom the police produced him, and then his release on bail. That is the information that I have got.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to hear any long argument on this question. Has he to give any information to me?

Shri Velayudhan: I want the Minister to give some information.

✓**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. As one occupying the Chair and as a responsible officer of this House in charge of the privileges of the Members, the Chair will take much more care than what the hon. Member thinks that he (the Member) can. I have heard the facts. On the facts it is clear that Shri Dasaratha Deb is no longer in detention or in prison. That is very clear. But the only point of doubt to my mind at present is—it may even be an arrest for five minutes or ten minutes—as yet I have received no information from the officer concerned that a Member of Parliament was arrested. And to my mind that requires some clarification.

Dr. Katju: May I make a statement about that, with your permission? We asked the Chief Commissioner in that telegram as to whether he had sent information to you, Sir, and we referred him to the general circular letter which had been issued by the Home Ministry last year. And he says in his reply that he does not seem to have received any such letter at all and therefore he was not aware, sitting in Tripura, that it was his duty or it was proper and necessary for him to send forthwith immediate information to you. Now, it may be that Tripura, as you know, is a very small State, a Part C State, and the letter might not have been sent to him or it might not have reached him. But he says that he had not received any such information. If there was a mistake I take the responsibility for that and you may kindly overlook it, Sir.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it requires any arguments at all. The question is very clear. It is admitted that no information is given. It is only pleaded that it was unintentional, a technical breach which should be excused. I think nothing would be lost if I refer the question to the Privileges Committee. Let it consider it and let it make its own recommendations about all the circumstances in which the arrest took place. And then it will be for the House to consider as to whether it was a technical breach, whether it should be excused or should not be excused. The Privileges Committee may make its own recommendations. *Prima facie*, on the facts, I think it is a clear case to go to the Privileges Committee. And the question, of course, of punishment or otherwise on merits will be a matter for the House. So I refer this question to the Privileges Committee.

INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 BILL

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I introduce *the Bill.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon the hon. Minister for Education to reply to the debate, I wish to be clear about the discussions today. I understand that the discussion will take place about the cut motions in respect of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. There are a number of cut motions. I am not placing them before the House at the stage I have got a list of the agreed cut motions. The hon. Minister in charge of Education will reply and then the debate will go on......

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We can meet in the afternoons.

Mr. Speaker: Not in the afternoon. I am very clear on that point. I do not propose to allow any sittings in the afternoon, unless it is absolutely the unanimous wish of the House. Even one man can dissent. It is too much for all of us. That is my inclination and it is therefore that I say that, if the House is unanimous on that point, I am entirely at the discretion of the House. I do feel that it can never be unanimous. If it is not unanimous but only substantially agreed, it cannot be agreed to. So the point that I had in view is that unless, at some point, we decide to finish the business within the time each day, we shall have to follow up by saying that the reply will be given the next day. At some time or some place, we must come to a dead wall. That is the position. Whether you want it today or you want it on some other day, I have no objection at all. It may be for the hon. Members but ultimately I do not want to have any request made that the period given or the time allotted should again be extended. (*Interruption*). That is a different matter. I do not know whether the time should be extended in that manner, unless it is on account of extreme necessity. Apart from considerations of the industry and the inconvenience to the staff, our claim is that we live for all, and the staff also has to be taken into consideration; it is overstrained and over-worked. Therefore, I was going to say that we also must cultivate the habit of putting our remarks in a short period instead of extending the time more and more, so that there would be more opportunities to talk and less to condense the speeches. I am saying this from another point of view also that it is necessary when the House is functioning—to my mind at least—hon. Members may differ—that the Members should be left sufficient time and energy to think about the points, which they want to make, to study the subject thoroughly and come here prepared instead of merely addressing their criticisms and speeches. That will be leading to a better discussion in the House and the better disposal of the subject, because after all, it has to be judged by the quality of the speeches, the quality of the outturn and not merely by the volume of speeches and the volume of legislation. That is my view and I am prepared to meet all points consistently with the Central point, in which I believe, namely that there should be free discussion, frank discussion and opportunities must be given for all kinds of discussion but the fullness or otherwise of the discussion cannot be measured in terms of the time taken. Therefore, I need not go any further. It may be objected to, though not openly here in this House, by hon. Members, at least in their hearts that I am giving an unnecessary homily. Let us not take time over that. I am very clear on that point. We will proceed further. I understand, the position will be that today the whole of the time would be taken by the discussion on Commerce and Industry and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. Very well, I have no objection. This will be repeated from day to day but on the last day....

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*Introduced with the previous sanction of the President.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): The same thing will happen tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore I say that we can go on but on the last day, I am not going to entertain any request for an extension of time either for an afternoon session or the extension of the day. That is very clear. After all, we must view all these things in the background of the general set-up. I would now call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member wants any information he may see me. That is the best course of avoiding loss of time in the House.

Shri Pocker Saheb: All I want is the translation of the speech.

Mr. Speaker. The hon. Member has written a letter to me on the subject. He will get the translations in due course.

Shri Pocker Saheb: Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He will get that in due course. What that 'due course' will mean, I cannot say. The hon. Member will see that the translation matter has to go to the translation branch in the Parliament Secretariat and the staff is busily engaged in translation work from day to day. It is difficult for me to say that I would be able to place it on the Table tomorrow. He has to wait for some time, but I will give him the translation.

Shri Pocker Saheb: The reason why I ask for the translation is to enable the Members who do not understand the speech to read and vote after the speech is over.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. That is why I am providing the translation.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Does the hon. Member seriously suggest that he does not know Hindustani?

Mr. Speaker: I am convinced that he does not know.

مولانا آزاد : جناب ! پرسوں میں چار گھنٹے تک اُن تمام دوستوں کی اسپیچیں پورے غور اور دلچسپی کے ساتھ سنتا رہا جنہوں نے اس بحث میں حصہ لیا تھا - مگر مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ھے کہ بہت حد تک مجھے مایوسی ہوئی - جن صاحبوں نے بحث میں حصہ لیا ، سوائے ایک صاحب کے جنہوں نے شیڈول کاسٹ اسکالرشپ کے بارے میں شکایت کی تھی ، اور میں آگے چلکر اس کا جواب دونگا ، اُن سب کی تقریروں کا خلاصہ یہ تھا کہ گورنمنٹ تعلیم کے لئے جو کچھ اس وقت کر رہی ھے ، وہ ضرورت

[مولانا آزاد]

کے مقابلہ میں بہت کم ہے - کافی نہیں ہے - اور زیادہ کام ہونا چاہیئے - میرے دوست ڈاکٹر میگھ ناتھ سہائے نے کٹ موشن پیش کیا - اس کا سارا زور بھی صرف اس بات پر تھا کہ تعلیم کے لئے جس قدر روپیہ نکالنا چاہیئے ، نہیں نکالا جاتا -

بیسک ایجوکیشن کی نسبت شکایت کی گئی کہ اسے تمام ملک میں پھیلانے کا کوئی سامان نہیں کیا گیا - ایڈلٹ ایجوکیشن کی نسبت خاص طور پر شکایت کی گئی ہے کہ اس کا سارا کام رکا پڑا ہے - ٹکنیکل ایجوکیشن کے لئے جو کچھ کیا گیا ہے ، وہ اس سے بہت کم ہے جتنا کرنا چاہیئے تھا - شیڈول کاسٹ کی تعلیمی ترقی کے لئے جو اسکالرشپ دئے جا رہے ہیں ، وہ بہت کم ہیں - ان کے لئے کم سے کم ایک کروڑ روپیہ ہر برس نکالنا چاہیئے- میرے دوست ڈاکٹر میگھ ناتھ سہائے افسوس کرتے ہیں کہ یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی سفارشوں پر ابھی تک عمل نہیں کیا گیا - کمیشن کی ایک سفارش یہ تھی کہ یونیورسٹیوں کی ضرورتیں پوری کرنے کے لئے پانچ کروڑ روپیہ سالانہ نکالنا چاہیئے - یہ رقم ابھی تک نہیں نکالی گئی ہے - انہیں اس کی بھی شکایت ہے کہ کھیر کمیٹی کی سفارشوں پر عمل نہیں کیا گیا - کھیر کمیٹی کی سفارش یہ تھی کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو اپنے بجٹ کی دس فی صدی رقم تعلیم پر خرچ کرنی چاہیئے -

جناب! جہاں تک تعلیم کے مسئلہ کا تعلق ہے ، پچھلے پانچ برسوں کے اندر بجٹ کی بحث کے لگاتار پانچ موقعے نکلے تھے جن میں سے ہر موقعہ پر یہی شکایت دھرائی گئی تھی ، اور ہر مرتبہ مجھے پوری تفصیل کے ساتھ اپنا دکھڑا رونا پڑا تھا - پھر اس کے علاوہ سنٹرل ایڈوایزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن ہے جس کا ہر برس اجلاس ہوتا ہے ، اور ہر اجلاس میں منسٹر کو بہ حیثیت چیرمین کے موقعہ ملتا ہے کہ تعلیم کے کاموں کا پورا نقشہ ملک کے سامنے رکھے - چنانچہ میں نے ہر اجلاس میں ایجوکیشن منسٹری کی مشکلوں اور رکاوٹوں کی کہانی دھرائی ہے ، اور اس کی رپورٹیں تمام ملک کے سامنے آ چکی ہیں - ابھی پچھلے مارچ میں اس کا سالانہ اجلاس ہوا تھا ، اور میں نے اپنے ایڈرس میں تعلیم کے ہر مسئلہ کی نسبت صورت حال صاف صاف بورڈ کے سامنے رکھدی تھی - مجھے معلوم ہے کہ اس نئے ہاؤس میں کافی تعداد ایسے ممبروں کی ہے جو پچھلے ہاؤس میں نہ تھے ، لیکن پچھلے پانچ برسوں کے اندر ہاؤس میں جو کچھ کہا گیا ہے ، یا سنٹرل ایڈوایزری بورڈ کی رپورٹوں میں جو کچھ آ چکا ہے ، وہ صرف ہاؤس کے ممبروں کے لئے نہیں تھا ،

تمام ملک کے لئے تھا ، اور پریس کے ذریعہ ہر شخص کے علم میں آ چکا ہے -

ایسی حالت میں جناب ! آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ پرسوں جب ایک کے بعد ایک آنریبل ممبر اُٹھے اور انہوں نے وہی پرانی شکایت دہرانی شروع کر دی ، تو میرے تعجب اور حیرانگی کا کیا حال تھا ، میں حیران تھا کہ ہر شخص اُسی پرانی شکایت کو دہرانے کی کوشش کر رہا ہے ، لیکن کوئی صاحب اس کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کرتے کہ ہماری تعلیم کے پرابلم میں جو اصلی گرہ پڑی ہوئی ہے ، اُسے کھولنے کی کوئی کوشش کریں ؟ کوئی کرٹسزم افکیٹو نہیں ہو سکتا جب تک اس کے ساتھ کوئی پازیٹوی پہلو بھی نہ ہو - ساتھ ہی جو بات کہی جائے ، ذمہ داری کے احساس کے ساتھ کہی جائے - لیکن میں حیران ہوں کہ میرے آنریبل دوستوں نے جو کچھ کہا ہے ، اس میں ان دونوں باتوں کی پرچھائیں بھی نظر نہیں آتی - ڈاکٹر رام سوبھاگ سنگھ نے خیال کیا کہ تعلیم کی ایک ایک بات کے نام لینے کی زحمت کیوں گوارا کی جائے ؟ کیوں نہ ایک ہی سانس میں سارا معاملہ ختم کر دیا جائے - انہوں نے کہا ، تعلیم کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور تعلیم کے لئے سب کچھ ہونا چاہیئے ! "تعلیم کے لئے کچھ نہیں ہو رہا" یہ ڈکلریشن صرف وہی کر سکتے تھے ، اور "تعلیم کے لئے سب کچھ ہونا چاہیئے" اس فرمائش کی بھی صرف انہی سے توقع کی جا سکتی ہے - کیونکہ دونوں صورتوں میں ذمہ داری کے احساس کا کوئی سوال ان کے لئے پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا اس طرح کی شکایتوں اور فرمائشوں سے وہ گرہ کھل سکتی ہے جو تعلیم کے مسئلہ میں پڑ گئی ہے ، اور جس پر پانچ برس سے برابر ماتم کیا جا رہا ہے ؟ میں نے پچھلے سال بجٹ کے موقعہ پر جو تقریر کی تھی ، وہ تقریر نہیں تھی میرے دل کے زخموں کی ٹیس تھی جو زبان پر آ گئی تھی - میں نے پوری تفصیل کے ساتھ بتلایا تھا کہ کس طرح پچھلے پانچ برسوں کے اندر گورنمنٹ نے ایک کے بعد ایک تعلیم کے ہر میدان میں قدم بڑھانا چاہا ، اور کس طرح مجبور اور بے بس ہو کر اسے رک جانا پڑا - اگر آپ اس بنیادی رکاوٹ کا کوئی حل بتلانے کے لئے تیار ہیں - اگر آپ اس کے لئے تیار ہیں کہ مجھے آج بتلائیں کہ گورنمنٹ یہ حل نکال سکتی تھی ، لیکن اس نے جان بوجھ کر اس کی کوشش نہیں کی ، تو پھر آپ کی ہر شکایت کے آگے میں سر جھکا دینے کے لئے تیار ہو جاؤنگا اور آپ کی ہر شکایت حق بجانب ہوگی ، لیکن اگر آپ اُس بنیادی سوال کو یکقلم بھلا دیتے ہیں ، اور صرف شکایتوں اور فرمائشوں پر اتر

[مولانا آزاد]

آتے ہیں ، تو میں آپ سے کہونگا کہ محض باتوں کے طوطا مینا بنانے سے ملک کا کوئی مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا -

میں آپ کو ذمہ داری کے پورے احساس کے ساتھ بار بار بتلا چکا ہوں اور آج پھر بتلاتا ہوں کہ ملک کے تعلیمی مسئلہ کا کوئی پہلو ایسا نہیں ہے جس پر گورنمنٹ نے غور نہ کیا ہو ، اور کام کا پورا نقشہ تیار نہ کر لیا ہو - آج آپ نے تعلیم کے صرف چند معاملوں کا ذکر کیا ہے ، لیکن گورنمنٹ نے آج سے چار برس پہلے نہ صرف ان معاملوں ہی پر غور کیا تھا ، بلکہ ان کے سوا اور تمام بنیادی اور ضروری معاملوں پر بھی آخری نظر ڈال لی تھی - گورنمنٹ نے ہر مسئلہ کے لئے کمیٹیاں بٹھائیں ، کمیٹیوں کی سفارشوں پر غور کیا ، اور پھر ایک آخری فیصلہ کرکے کام کا نقشہ بنا لیا - بیسک ایجوکیشن ، ایڈلٹ ایجوکیشن ، ٹکنیکل ایجوکیشن ، یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن ، فیزیکل اکسرسائز ایجوکیشن ، تعلیم کی کوئی اہم شاخ ایسی نہیں ہے جسے نظر انداز کر دیا ہو ، اور جس کے لئے ایک طے کی ہوئی تیار اسکیم موجود نہ ہو - لیکن جب یہ تمام اسکیمیں تیار ہو گئیں ، ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے آخری فیصلے بھی کر دئے اور وقت آیا کہ ان اسکیموں کو عمل میں لایا جائے ، تو معلوم ہوا کہ آگے قدم بڑھانے کا راستہ بند ہے - ایک قدم بھی آگے نہیں بڑھ سکتے - کیوں راستہ بند ہے ؟ اس لئے کہ ہر اسکیم کو عمل میں لانے کے لئے روپیہ کی ضرورت ہے ، اور روپیہ نکل نہیں سکتا ! اگر روپیہ نکل نہیں سکتا تو ظاہر ہے کہ کاغذ پر کتنی ہی اسکیمیں بنائی جائیں لیکن عمل میں کچھ بھی نہیں ہو سکتا - اس ہاؤس کے پانچ سو ممبروں میں سے کوئی آنریبل ممبر مجھے بتلائیں کہ اس رکاوٹ کا علاج کیا ہے ؟

ابھی چار دن ہوئے کہ ڈیفنس منسٹری کے بجٹ پر بحث ہو رہی تھی - جہاں تک میرا حافظہ کام دیتا ہے ، ایک آنریبل ممبر کے سوا جو اپوزیشن بینچ پر میرے سامنے بیٹھی ہوئی ہیں ، اور کسی ممبر نے یہ رائے ظاہر نہیں کی کہ ڈیفنس منسٹری کا خرچ کم کرنا چاہیئے - اتنا ہی نہیں بلکہ اس پر زور دیا گیا کہ خرچ اور بڑھانا چاہیئے - کئی صاحبوں نے کہا کہ یہ زمانہ ہوائی طاقت کا زمانہ ہے ، اور ہوائی طاقت میں ہندوستانی فوج ابھی تک کمزور ہے - ضروری ہے کہ اسے زیادہ طاقتور بنایا جائے - گورنمنٹ اگرچہ اس کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے کہ آرمی کا خرچ اور زیادہ بڑھائے ، مگر وہ بھی مانتی ہے کہ آجکل کے حالات میں آرمی کا خرچ کم نہیں کیا جا سکتا - یقیناً یہ خرچ بہت زیادہ ہے - گورنمنٹ کی آمدنی کا تقریباً آدھا روپیہ

اس پر خرچ ہو رہا ہے - لیکن بدقسمتی سے حالات ایسے ہیں کہ اسے کم نہیں کیا جا سکتا - بہر حال اگر آپ نے یہ رائے قائم کی ہے ، کہ آرمی کا خرچ کم نہیں کرنا چاہیئے ، تو یہ رہی بات ہے جو گورنمنٹ کو بھی مجبوراً ماننی پڑی ہے - لیکن ساتھ ہی یہ بات بھی نہیں بھلانی چاہیئے کہ آرمی کے بارے میں ہمارا فیصلہ کیا تھا جو ہم نے ملک کے بٹوارے سے پہلے کیا تھا ؟

ملک کی تقسیم سے پہلے یہ سوال ہمارے سامنے آیا کہ ہندوستانی فوج کا خرچ اب کس قدر ہونا چاہیئے ؟ لارڈ ویول کا خیال تھا کہ اگرچہ ہمیں اب وار ٹائم کی فوج کو گھٹانا چاہیئے لیکن بہ تدریج گھٹانا چاہیئے - اچانک کم نہیں کر دینا چاہیئے - اس خیال کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے کیبنٹ نے فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ فوج کی تینوں شاخوں کے خرچ کا بجٹ زیادہ سے زیادہ سو کروڑ روپیہ کے اندر ہونا چاہیئے - اس سے زیادہ کسی حال میں بڑھانا نہیں چاہیئے - اُس کے بعد ملک کی تقسیم ہوئی اور تقریباً ایک تہائی حصہ پاکستان کی شکل میں الگ ہو گیا - ساتھ ہی ایک تہائی فوج بھی الگ ہو گئی - اب اگر اُس سو کروڑ کی رقم کو سامنے رکھا جائے ، تو اس میں سے ایک تہائی رقم کم کر دینی چاہیئے - یعنی ہندوستان کی فوج کا خرچ زیادہ سے زیادہ ستر (۷۰) کروڑ ہونا چاہیئے لیکن آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ہم ستر کروڑ کی جگہ آج ایک سو نوے (۱۹۰) کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں - گویا تقسیم سے پہلے کے تخمینہ سے ایک سو بیس کروڑ روپیہ زیادہ خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے ، اور بدقسمتی سے حالات کی نوعیت ایسی ہے کہ نہ تو گورنمنٹ خرچ کم کرنے پر زور دینا چاہتی ہے ، اور نہ آپ خرچ کی کمی کو گوارا کر سکتے ہیں - پس جہاں تک ڈیفنس کا تعلق ہے ، گورنمنٹ کی آمدنی میں سے ایک سو نوے کروڑ کی رقم آپ سب کے اتفاق اور تائید سے اسی ایک کام میں خرچ ہو گئی -

تقسیم کے بعد اچانک گورنمنٹ کے سر ایک اور بوجھ آ پڑا جسکا پہلے اسے وہم و گمان بھی نہیں ہوا تھا - پاکستان کے لاکھوں باشندے اچانک گھر سے بے گھر ہو گئے اور انہیں ہندوستان میں دوبارا بسانے کی ذمہ‌داری گورنمنٹ کو قبول کرنی پڑی - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ اس کام کے لئے گورنمنٹ کو پچھلے پانچ برسوں کے اندر کتنا روپیہ نکالنا پڑا ؟ شری اجیت پرشاد میرے پیچھے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - ان سے یہ کہانی سنئے - اس وقت تک ہم ایک سو چالیس کروڑ روپیہ اس پر خرچ کر چکے ہیں ، اور ابھی تک کام پورا نہیں ہوا ہے !

[مولانا آزاد]

پھر تیسرا ناگہانی بوجھ غذا کے مسئلہ کا آ پڑا - ملک کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کے لئے ملک کی پیداوار کافی نہیں اور ضروری ہے کہ باہر سے غلہ منگوایا جائے - ہم دنیا کے بازاروں سے زیادہ سے زیادہ قیمت دیکر غلہ خریدتے ہیں اور اسے سستے دام پر فروخت کرتے ہیں - ساتھ ہی ملک کی قوت پیداوار بڑھانے کے لئے مختلف پروجکٹوں کا عمل میں لانا ضروری ہو گیا ہے - کسی طرح انہیں پیچھے نہیں ڈالا جا سکتا - ان کاموں کے لئے بھی کروروں روپیہ خرچ ہو چکا ہے اور کروڑوں روپیہ کی سالانہ ضرورت پیش آگئی ہے - آبپاشی اور ہائڈرو الیکٹرک پاور کے پروجکٹ ملک کے لئے جس درجہ ضروری ہیں وہ ہم کو معلوم ہے - اگر انکے لئے روپیہ نہیں نکالا جاتا تو آئندہ کے تمام بنیادی کاموں کے لئے کوئی راہ نہیں نکل سکتی - انکے لئے بھی روپیہ نکالنا پڑا ، اگرچہ کافی روپیہ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے کاموں کی چال سست کر دینی پڑی -

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ان تمام کاموں کے لئے روپیہ نکالنے کا لازمی نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ تعلیم کے لئے روپیہ نکالنے کی گنجائش باقی نہیں رہی - تعلیم کے لئے زیادہ روپیہ جبھی نکل سکتا ہے کہ دوسرے کاموں سے بچایا جا سکے دوسرے کاموں کے تقاضے ایسے ہیں کہ روپیہ بچایا نہیں جا سکتا - اسلئے ظاہر ہے کہ تعلیم کے لئے زیادہ روپیہ نہیں نکل سکتا -

میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن آنریبل ممبروں نے بحث میں جو حصہ لیا اور تعلیمی کاموں کے نہ ہونے کی شکایت کی ، آخر اس بارے میں انکی منطق (لاجک) کیا ہے ؟ تعلیم کے لئے زیادہ روپیہ اسلئے نہیں نکل سکتا کہ دوسرے کاموں پر زیادہ روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے اور اسے کم نہیں کیا جا سکتا - کن کاموں پر زیادہ روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے ؟ ڈیفنس پر ، ری ہیبلی ٹیشن پر ، فوڈ پر ، اور آبپاشی وغیرہ کی اسکیموں پر - اب آپ نے جو طرز عمل اس موقع پر اختیار کیا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ان تمام کاموں پر جسقدر روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے وہ نہ صرف بدستور خرچ ہونا چاہئے بلکہ اور زیادہ خرچ بڑھانا چاہئے - ڈیفنس منسٹری کے بجٹ پر بحث ہو چکی ہے ، اور ایک ممبر کے سوا اور کسی نے یہ رائے ظاہر نہیں کی ہے کہ ڈیفنس کا خرچ کم کرنا چاہئے - ڈیفنس پر ٹوٹل بجٹ کا تقریباً آدھا روپیہ خرچ ہو جاتا ہے ، ایک سو نوے کرور ، اور آپ نے اس سے نہ صرف اتفاق کیا ہے بلکہ اس پر زور دیا ہے کہ اور زیادہ خرچ ہونا

چاھئے - ابھی چند دنوں کے بعد ڈی ھیبیلی ٹیشن منسٹری کے بجٹ پر بحث ھوگی اور میرے دماغ میں اس وقت آپکی وہ صدائیں گونج رھی ھیں جو اس وقت آپ میں سے ھر ممبر کی زبان سے نکلینگی آپ یقیناً کہینگے کہ جسقدر روپیہ خرچ کیا جا رھا ھے، کافی نہیں ھے اور زیادہ خرچ کرنا چاھئے - ایجوکیشن کے بعد انڈسٹری اور کامرس منسٹری کا بجٹ بحث میں آنے والا ھے - مجھے اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ آپ میں سے ھر شخص اس پر زور دیگا کہ جو کچھ گورنمنٹ کر رھی ھے کافی نہیں ھے - اس سے زیادہ ذمہ داریاں اسے اٹھانا چاھئیں اس کے بعد فوڈ منسٹری کا معاملہ آپکے سامنے آئیگا - یقیناً آپ میں سے ھر شخص اٹھیگا اور کہیگا کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں کو جو کچھ مدد دے رھی تھی وہ جاری رکھنی چاھئے - بند نہیں کرنی چاھئے - جسکے معنی یہ ھیں کہ کئی کرور روپیہ کا بوجھ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو اور زیادہ اٹھانا چاھئے. پھر اس کے بعد پروڈکشن منسٹری اور ھاؤسنگ منسٹری کے بجٹ بھی بحث میں آنے والے ھیں اور یقیناً آپ طرح طرح کی شکایتیں پیش کرینگے جن سب کا ماحصل یہ ھوگا کہ اور زیادہ روپیہ خرچ کرنا چاھئے - اب سوال یہ ھے کہ اگر آپکی رائے میں ان تمام کاموں کے خرچ میں کمی نہیں کی جا سکتی بلکہ اور زیادہ خرچ بڑھانا چاھئے تو پھر ایجوکیشن کے لئے روپیہ آئے کہاں سے ؟ آخر آسمان سے تو برس نہیں سکتا - سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی پوری آمدنی (ریلوے کو الگ کرکے) چار سو چالیس کرور سے زیادہ نہیں ھے - جو کچھ روپیہ نکالا جا سکتا ھے اسی کے اندر سے نکالا جا سکتا ھے - ایک آنریبل ممبر نے فائننس منسٹری سے اپیل کی ھے کہ تعلیم کے لئے زیادہ روپیہ نکالیں - بلا شبہ فائننس منسٹری کے پاس روپیہ کی تھیلی رھتی ھے لیکن وہ تھیلی سے روپیہ جبھی نکال سکتے ھیں جب اسکے اندر روپیہ ھو - اگر روپیہ نہ ھو تو تھیلی کے اندر ھاتھ ڈال کر روپیہ ڈھونڈھ سکتے ھیں مگر روپیہ نکال نہیں سکتے -

اب غور کیجئے آپکی الجھن اس بارے میں کیا ھوئی ؟

تعلیم کے لئے کافی روپیہ نہیں نکل سکتا کیونکہ ڈیفنس، ری ھیبیلی ٹیشن، فوڈ اور ریورویلی پروجکٹس وغیرہ پر روپیہ خرچ کرنا پڑتا ھے -

آپ ایک ھی سانس میں یہ بھی کہتے ھیں کہ ان تمام منسٹریوں کا خرچ نہ گھٹایا جائے، پھر اسکی فرمایش کرتے ھیں کہ تعلیم پر زیادہ خرچ کیا جائے - اگر ان دونوں مقدموں کا خلاصہ نکالا جائے تو یہ شکل بنے

[مولانا آزاد]

گی کہ تعلیم کے لئے روپیہ نہ نکالا جائے اور تعلیم پر روپیہ زیادہ خرچ کیا جائے! خدا کے لئے مجھے بتلائیے کہ اس "میجر" اور "مائنر" (کبریٰ اور صغریٰ) سے جو نتیجہ اب نکالنا چاھتے ھیں وہ کیا ھے؟ آخر ارسطاطل نے یہ کوئی بیوقوفی کا کام نہیں کیا تھا کہ لا جک کی بنیاد ڈالی!

میں اس ھاؤس کے اندر بھی اور اس سے باھر بھی بار بار یہ کہانی سنا چکا ھوں کہ پچھلے چار برسوں کے اندر کسطرح یکے بعد دیگرے اسکیمیں بنائی گئیں اور کس طرح روپیہ کے نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے بے بس ھوکر قدم روک لینا پڑا - ابتدائی تعلیم کو عام اور جبری کرنے کا جو پروگرام ورتھ پیریڈ میں بنایا گیا تھا اور جو سارجنٹ رپورٹ کے نام سے مشہور ھے، چالیس برس کا تھا - میں نے ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا چارج لیتے ھی کھیر کمیٹی بٹھائی اور اس نے چالیس برس کی مدت کو گھٹا کر سولہ برس کا پروگرام بنایا - دس برس جونیر بیسک کے لئے اور چھ برس سینیر بیسک کے لئے - اس پروگرام میں ستر فی صدی خرچ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے ذمے ڈالا گیا ھے اور تیس فی صدی سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ذمے - پہلے سال سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو چار کروڑ روپیہ دینا پڑتا - دوسرے برس آٹھ کروڑ اور اسی طرح رقم بڑھتی جاتی - گورنمنٹ نے کمیٹی کی سفارشیں منظور کر لیں، لیکن وہ انہیں عمل میں نہیں لا سکی کیونکہ روپیہ نکالا نہیں جا سکتا تھا - میں دو سال تک اپنے ساتھیوں سے لڑتا رہا کہ اگر اسے اسکی پوری شکل میں شروع نہیں کیا جا سکتا تو بہت کچھ گھٹا کر اور محدود کرکے ھی شروع کی جائے، لیکن بالاخر مجھے ھار مان لینی پڑی کیونکہ مالی شمار و اعداد کی بے رحم اور بے پناہ حقیقت کا میرے پاس کوئی جواب نہیں تھا -

میرے دوست ڈاکٹر میگ ناتھ سہائے نے شکایت کی ھے کہ یونیورسٹیوں کی درستگی کے لئے پانچ کروڑ روپیہ نہیں نکالا گیا حالانکہ یونیورسٹی کمیشن نے اسکی سفارش کی تھی - انہوں نے یہ بات ایک ایسے ٹھنڈے اور کاروباری لہجے میں کہی ھے جیسے کوئی شخص اپنے گھر کے آدمیوں سے کہے کہ ابھی تک دوپہر کا کھانا تیار نہیں ھوا ھے، لیکن کیا انہیں معلوم ھے کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری پانچ برس سے کن مشکلوں اور رکاوٹوں کے اندر کام کر رھی ھے؟ وہ پانچ کروڑ کا ذکر کر رھے ھیں - میں انہیں بتلانا چاھتا ھوں کہ پانچ کروڑ کی رقم تو ایک بڑی رقم ھے - ایجوکیشن منسٹری کے کتنے ھی ضروری کام پچاس ساٹھ لاکھ کے نہ مل سکنے کی وجہ سے پڑے تڑپ رھے ھیں اور انہیں اٹھایا نہیں

جا سکتا - اگر میں ان تمام واقعات کی کہانیاں سنانے پر آ جاؤں تو آج کا پورا وقت ختم ہو جائیگا اور میری کہانی ختم ہونے پر نہیں آئیگی - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری کی ایک منظور کی ہوئی اسکیم سوشیل ایجوکیشن کی ہے جو اس بنیاد پر بنائی گئی تھی کہ پچاس فی صدی خرچ سنٹر اٹھائے اور پچاس فی صدی اسٹیٹ- سنہ ۴۹ میں میں نے لڑ جھگڑ کر ایک کروڑ روپیہ نکالا کہ سوشیل ایجوکیشن کا کام شروع کیا جائے - تمام ملک کے لئے یہ ایک کروڑ آٹے میں نمک سے زیادہ نہ تھا ، لیکن بہر حال اس رخ پر ایک قدم اٹھنا تھا - منسٹری نے اس روپیہ کے بٹوارے کے لئے اسٹیٹ منسٹروں کی کانفرنس بلوائی اور طے کیا کہ ایک خاص طریقہ سے یہ رقم اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں میں تقسیم کی جائے - ابھی روپیہ پوری طرح تقسیم نہیں ہوا تھا کہ اچانک فنانس منسٹری کو معلوم ہوا کہ چالیس کروڑ روپیہ کی کمی سال رواں کے بجٹ میں نکلنے والی ہے اور اسے پورا کرنے کے لئے بچت کی از سر نو کوشش کرنی چاہئے- اس وقت فنانس منسٹر شری دیش مکھ نہیں تھے - شری متھائی تھے - بہر حال کیبنٹ کو فیصلہ کرنا پڑا کہ تمام کیپیٹل گرانٹیں روک دی جائیں ، اور باقی گرانٹوں میں بھی بیس فی صدی کٹ کیا جائے - اب دیکھئے کہ اسکا اثر ایجوکیشن منسٹری پر کیا پڑا ؟ ابتدائی ایجوکیشن جیسے اہم کام کے لئے بہ ہزار مشکل ایک کروڑ روپیہ نکالا گیا تھا اور تمام اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں سے کہہ دیا گیا تھا کہ اتنی اتنی مقدار میں اسکے حصے کی رقم انہیں ملیگی - اس رقم میں اپنی رقم ملاکر کام شروع کر دیں- انہوں نے ابھی کام شروع کیا تھا کہ اچانک ایک کروڑ کی رقم بیس فی صدی کٹ کے بعد اسی لاکھ رہگئی ! خیر ، ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے اِسی اسی لاکھ کو گورنمنٹوں میں تقسیم کیا ، اور خیال کیا کہ اب ہم ایک کروڑ کی جگہ اسی لاکھ ہر سال نکالینگے - لیکن جب دوسرے سال کے بجٹ کا موقع آیا تو فنانشیل اسٹرنجنسی کی حالت اور زیادہ سخت ہو گئی اور وہ اسی لاکھ کی رقم بھی بند کر دینی پڑی - آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں کو اسکی وجہ سے کسقدر دقتیں پیش آئی ہونگی - انہوں نے اعتماد کرکے کام کا نقشہ بنایا تھا اور یہ سمجھ کر بنایا تھا کہ کم سے کم اتنی مدد انہیں ملتی رہیگی - اچانک انہیں معلوم ہوا کہ

خواب تھا جو کچھ کہ دیکھا ،
جو سنا افسانہ تھا !

آپ نے پرسوں تعلیم کے مختلف کاموں کے نہ ہونے کی شکایتیں کی ہیں - میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں

[مولانا آزاد]

ان میں سے کوئی کام ایسا نہیں ہے جس پر گورنمنٹ نے پوری طرح غور نہ کیا ہو، اور اس کا پورا نقشہ تیار نہیں کر لیا ہو، اگر آپ آج روپیہ کا انتظام کر دیں، تو یقین کیجئے، گورنمنٹ کل سے کام شروع کر دے سکتی ہے - کیونکہ اسے جو کچھ سونچنا تھا وہ سونچ چکی - اس کا دماغ خالی نہیں ہے - جیب خالی ہے - سوال مائنڈ کا نہیں ہے - پاکٹ کا ہے - آپ اسے سمجھ بوجھ دینے کی فکر نہ کریں - اس کی ابھی تک اس نے کوئی کمی محسوس نہیں کی ہے - کمی جو کچھ ہے روپیہ کی ہے - اگر آپ فکر کر سکتے ہیں تو اس کی فکر کیجئے -

بہر حال اگرچہ آپ نے اس معاملہ پر غور کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کی، لیکن گورنمنٹ آپ کے نقش قدم پر نہیں چل سکتی - اسے باتیں نہیں کرنی ہیں - کام کرنا ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ اس مشکل کو کس طرح حل کیا جائے؟ یہ مشکل ہمارے لئے اب کسی ایک برس یا دو برس کی عارضی مشکل نہیں ہے بلکہ ایک بڑی مدت کے لئے جو نہیں کہا جا سکتا کب ختم ہو، ہمارا راستہ روک کر کھڑی ہو گئی ہے - اگر اس مشکل کا کوئی حل نہیں نکالا جاتا، تو سمجھ لینا چاہیئے کہ ایک بڑی مدت کے لئے نہ صرف تعلیم کے لئے بلکہ نیشن بلڈنگ کے تمام کاموں کے لئے ہمیں مان لینا چاہیئے کہ ہم کچھ نہیں کر سکتے - یہ ظاہر ہے کہ کسی قریبی زمانے میں کوئی ایسا انقلاب پیدا نہیں ہو سکتا کہ اچانک گورنمنٹ کا ریوینیو چار سو کروڑ کی، جگہ آٹھ سو کروڑ کا ہو جائے - یہ بھی ظاہر ہے کہ دوسری منسٹریوں کے کاموں پر ہم جو روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں وہ ابھی کافی عرصہ تک خرچ ہوتا رہے گا - امید نہیں کہ وہاں سے کوئی بڑی رقم نکالی جا سکے - ایسی حالت میں کونسی راہ ایسی نکل سکتی ہے کہ ہمارے راستے سے یہ رکاوٹ دور ہو؟

پھر سوال صرف تعلیم ہی کا نہیں ہے - نیشن بلڈنگ کے تمام کاموں کی راہ میں یہی رکاوٹ راستہ روکے ہوئے ہے، اور ہمیں غور کرنا ہے کہ آگے بڑھنے کی راہ کیسے نکالی جائے؟

میں برسوں سے اس پر غور کر رہا ہوں - میں اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا ہوں کہ اس مشکل کا حل صرف ایک ہی ہے، اور وہ یہ ہے کہ ایک خاص حد تک ہم ڈیفیزٹ فینانسنگ کا رسک لینے کے لئے تیار ہو جائیں - بلا شبہ یہ رسک ایک خاص حد تک اور خاص شرطوں ہی کے ساتھ لیا جا سکتا ہے، ہم اس میدان میں تیز قدم نہیں اٹھا

سکتے - ھمیں ھر قدم پر پوری طرح اس کی دیکھ بھال کرنی پڑے گی کہ ملک کی ایکنومک صورت حال پر اس کا کیا اثر پڑتا ھے ، اور انفلیشن کا خطرہ تو نہیں پیدا ھو جاتا - تاھم اگر ھم چاھتے ھیں کہ ملک کی بنیادی مانگوں کا جواب دیں ، تو ھمیں یہ رسک اُٹھانا ھی پڑے گا - اس رسک کے اُٹھانے کے لئے صرف فینانشیل سمجھ بوجھ ھی کی ضرورت نہیں ھے بلکہ ھمت کی بھی ضرورت ھے - آپ ایک ھاتھ اپنے دل پر رکھ کر یہ قدم نہیں اُٹھا سکتے - آپ کو دونوں ھاتھ اپنے دل پر رکھنے ھوں گے -

ھماری کوشش اب تک یہ رھی ھے کہ ھم کسی نہ کسی طرح بیلنسڈ بجٹ بنائیں - آمدنی اور خرچ کا عام اصول دیکھتے ھوئے بلا شبہ ھمارا طریقہ یہی ھونا چاھئے ، اور معمولی حالات میں اس اصول کی پابندی کے بغیر چارہ نہیں - اگر اس اصول کی پابندی نہ کی جائے تو ھمیں پرنٹنگ منی کی زیادہ مقدار کام میں لانی پڑے گی ، اور اگر یہ مقدار ایک خاص حد سے آگے بڑھ جائے تو انفلیشن کا خطرہ ھمارے سامنے ھے - لیکن آج جن حالات سے ھم گذر رھے ھیں ، وہ معمولی حالات نہیں ھیں - اس طرح کے غیر معمولی حالات میں اس کے بغیر چارہ نہیں کہ غیر معمولی طریقوں سے کام لیا جائے - ڈیفیزیٹ فائنانسنگ میں سب سے پہلی بات اُس کے حد کو مقرر کرنے کی ھے کہ کس حد تک رسک اُٹھایا جا سکتا ھے ؟ دوسری ضروری بات یہ ھے کہ کن کاموں پر یہ مزید رقم خرچ کی جائے گی - اگر یہ اس طرح کے شارٹ ٹرمز پروجیکٹ ھیں جن کے نتائج تھوڑے عرصہ کے اندر ھمیں حاصل ھو سکتے ھیں ، تو ھمارا راستہ مالی خطروں سے پاک رھتا ھے - پھر یہ بھی ضروری نہیں کہ تمام کمی پرنٹنگ منی ھی کے ذریعہ پوری کی جائے - ھمیں قرض کے تمام امکانات کو کام میں لانا چاھئے - کمپلسری سیونگ کی اسکیم سے پورا فائدہ اُٹھانا چاھئے - مزدوری کی بہت بڑی مقدار ھمیں بغیر نقدی کے مل سکتی ھے اور وہ ایک سرمایہ کی طرح کام میں لائی جا سکتی ھے - بہر حال یہ مسئلہ ایسا ھے جس پر بہت غور و فکر کرنے کی ضرورت ھے - ھم پلاننگ کمیشن کی سفارشوں پر آج کل بحث کر رھے ھیں تاکہ وہ اپنی آخری رپورٹ جلد سے جلد مرتب کر سکیں - اس بحث میں یہ مسئلہ بھی ھمارے سامنے آیا ھے اور ھم اسے ھر پہلو سے جانچ رھے ھیں -

تعلیم کا مسئلہ بھی اب پلاننگ کے دائرہ میں آ گیا ھے اور آج ھمیں

[مولانا آزاد]

صرف ایک برس کے بجٹ کا فیصلہ ہی نہیں کرنا ہے - پانچ برس کا نقشہ بنانا ہے - میں ابھی اس پوزیشن میں نہیں ہوں کہ ذمہ داری کے ساتھ پورا نقشہ آپ کے سامنے رکھ سکوں لیکن کئی بنیادی باتیں جو اس سلسلہ میں سامنے آ چکی ہیں، وہ آپ کو بتلا سکتا ہوں - سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ اس برس کے بجٹ میں جو رقم تعلیم کے لئے رکھی گئی ہے، اس پر چند دنوں کے بعد ہم نظر ثانی کرنے کا ارادہ کر چکے ہیں - میرے رفیق فینانس منسٹر نے اس سے اتفاق کیا ہے کہ پلاننگ کمیشن کا پورا نقشہ جب سامنے آ جائے گا، تو ہم اس پر غور کریں گے کہ اس رقم کو کیوں کر اور کس حد تک بڑھایا جا سکتا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں غالباً ایک مہینے کے اندر یہ موقعہ پیدا ہو جائے گا -

دوسرا سوال ہمارے سامنے یہ آیا تھا کہ پانچ برس کے پلاننگ میں جو روپیہ تعلیم کے لئے رکھا جائے گا، وہ اس رقم کے علاوہ ہو گا جو ابھی تعلیم پر خرچ کی جا رہی ہے یا اس میں سے یہ رقم وضع کر دی جائے گی - آپ یہ سن کر خوش ہوں گے کہ گورنمنٹ نے اس کا فیصلہ پہلی شکل میں کیا ہے - یعنی جو رقم ہر سال تعلیم کے لئے نکالی جاتی ہے وہ بدستور نکالی جائے گی، اور پلاننگ کے اندر جو روپیہ رکھا جائے گا، وہ اس رقم کے علاوہ ہو گا - آج کل ایجوکیشن منسٹری تقریباً چھ کروڑ روپیہ تعلیم پر خرچ کر رہی ہے - یہ چھ کروڑ بہرحال نکالا جائے گا، اور اس کے علاوہ وہ رقم بھی نکالی جائے گی جو پانچ سال کے پلاننگ کے لئے منظور کی جائے گی -

تیسرا سوال ہمارے سامنے یہ آیا ہے کہ پانچ برس کے پلاننگ کے لئے کتنا روپیہ منظور کیا جائے؟ میں ابھی کوئی خاص رقم آپ کو بتلا نہیں سکتا کیونکہ ابھی اس کا آخری فیصلہ نہیں ہوا ہے - لیکن یہ بتلا دے سکتا ہوں کہ کمیشن کے سامنے بتیس کروڑ سے پچاس کروڑ تک کی رقم آئی ہے اور اس پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے -

فرض کیجئے کہ آئندہ پانچ سال کے لئے پچاس کروڑ کی رقم رکھی گئی تو اس صورت میں دس کروڑ روپیہ سالانہ ہمیں تعلیم کے لئے ملیگا - اس دس کروڑ پر وہ چھ کروڑ بڑھائیے جو ابھی ہم خرچ کر رہے ہیں، تو پوری رقم سولہ کروڑ کی رقم بنتی ہے - سولہ کروڑ روپیہ کی حیثیت ہمارے ٹوٹل بجٹ میں کیا ہو گی؟ تقریباً چار فی صدی - ظاہر ہے کہ یہ اس سے بہت کم ہے جس قدر ہونا چاہیئے - کھیر کمیٹی کی سفارش کا ذکر پرسوں میرے

دوست ڈاکٹر سہا نے کہا تھا کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو اپنے بجٹ کا دس فی صدی حصہ تعلیم پر خرچ کرنا چاہیئے - چار فی صدی اس رقم کا آدھا حصہ بھی نہیں ہے - لیکن بہر حال اگر اتنا روپیہ بھی ہم نکال سکے تو موجودہ حالت کے مقابلہ میں ایک بڑی ترقی ہو جائے گی ، اور کئی بنیادی اسکیمیں فوراً عمل میں لائی جا سکیں گی - باقی رہا تعلیم اور اسی طرح کے دوسرے مسئلوں کا اصلی حل ، تو وہ جبھی نکل سکیگا کہ ہم ہمت اور جرات کے ساتھ اپنی فینانشیل پالیسی پر نئے نقطہ نگاہ سے غور کرنے اور فیصلہ کرنے پر آمادہ ہونگے -

جناب ! میں نے ارادہ کیا تھا کہ آدھ گھنٹے کے اندر اپنی تقریر ختم کر دونگا - گھڑی مجھے میرا ارادہ یاد دلا رہی ہے - اب میں مختصر طور پر اُن شکایتوں کا جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں جو شیڈول کاسٹ اسکالرشپ اور یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی سفارشوں کی نسبت کی گئی ہیں -

شیڈول کاسٹ اسکالرشپ کے بارے میں دو شکایتیں کی گئی ہیں - ایک یہ کہ جو رقم اس کے لئے نکالی جاتی ہے کم ہے - اسے بڑھایا جائے - دوسری یہ کہ باہر کی تعلیم کے لئے بھی انہیں اسکالرشپ دئے جائیں - میں پہلے دوسری شکایت کی نسبت کہونگا - جن دو دوستوں نے اس شکایت پر زور دیا ہے ، اُنہیں یہ غلط فہمی ہوئی ہے کہ شیڈول کاسٹ کے ودیارتھیوں کو باہر کے ملکوں کی تعلیم کے لئے اسکالرشپ نہیں دے گئے ہیں - ان کا یہ خیال صحیح نہیں ہے - گورنمنٹ کی ایک جنرل اسکیم اورسیز اسکالرشپ کی تھی جس کے ماتحت تمام ہندوستانیوں کو اسکالرشپ دئے جاتے تھے - اس اسکیم کے اندر شیڈول کاسٹ کے ودیارتھی برابر چلے گئے اور باہر بھیجے گئے - چنانچہ چند دن ہوئے ہیں ، اکیس ودیارتھیوں کی فہرست ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر رکھ دی گئی تھی جنہیں اورسیز اسکالرشپ اسکیم کے اندر انگلینڈ اور امریکہ میں بھیجا گیا تھا - اس جنرل اسکیم کے علاوہ ایک دوسری اسکیم خاص شیڈول کاسٹ ، شیڈول ٹرائب ، اور بیک ورڈ کمیونٹیز کے لئے ہے جس کے لئے پہلے صرف تین لاکھ روپیہ رکھا گیا تھا - اب اسے بڑھا کر سترہ لاکھ پچاس ہزار کر دیا گیا ہے - اس اسکیم کے ماتحت سلیکشن کا کام جو ہوتا ہے ، وہ گورنمنٹ خود نہیں کرتی - ایک بورڈ کرتا ہے جس میں شیڈول کاسٹ کے نمائندے موجود رہتے ہیں - اس بورڈ کی ابتدا سے یہ رائے رہی ہے کہ اسکیم کا روپیہ یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کے لئے ملک کے اندر خرچ ہونا چاہئے - اس سے کمیونٹی کو زیادہ فائدہ ہوگا کیونکہ

[مولانا آزاد]

اس کی تعلیمی ترقی کے لئے سب سے زیادہ ضرورت اسی کی ہے - اب اگر ان دوستوں کی رائے یہ ہے کہ اس اسکیم کا کچھ روپیہ باہر کی تعلیم کے لئے بھی خرچ ہونا چاہئے ، تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ گورنمنٹ اس کی مخالف ہو - گورنمنٹ کو اس کے لئے نئی رقم نہیں نکالنی پڑیگی جو فنڈ نکالا جا چکا ہے ، اسی میں سے اس کام پر بھی خرچ ہوگا- گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں بورڈ کا مشورہ طلب کریگی -

باقی رہی یہ شکایت کہ جو روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے ، اسے اور بڑھانا چاہئے، تو اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کی جو مشکلات ہیں ، اُس کی کہانی ابھی ابھی میں آپ کو سنا چکا ہوں - تاہم میں اُن دوستوں کو یقین دلاؤنگا کہ گورنمنٹ کی پوری ہمدردی اس کام میں ان کے ساتھ ہے - گورنمنٹ کے لئے اس سے زیادہ خوشی کی بات کوئی نہیں ہو سکتی کہ وہ ہریجن بھائیوں کی ترقی کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ روپیہ نکالے - ایسا کرنا گورنمنٹ کا دھرم ہے - گورنمنٹ اس کی ذمہ‌داری پوری طرح محسوس کرتی ہے ، اور وہ زیادہ سے زیادہ کوشش کریگی کہ اس بارے میں جو کچھ کر سکتی ہے کرے -

اب آخر میں میں اُس کٹ موشن پر آتا ہوں جو میرے دوست ڈاکٹر میگھ ناتھ سہا نے پیش کیا ہے- ان کی اصلی شکایت یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ نے یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی سفارشوں پر عمل نہیں کیا - کمیشن کی ایک سفارش یہ تھی کہ انگلینڈ کی یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے نمونے پر سنٹرل گورنمنٹ بھی ایک کمیٹی بنائے اور کم سے کم پانچ کروڑ روپیہ کا ایک فنڈ اس کے حوالے کرے - یہ فنڈ ملک کی تمام یونیورسٹیوں کی درستگی اور ترقی کے کاموں پر خرچ کیا جائیگا - تقریر میں انہوں نے اس بات پر بھی زور دیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹیوں کی تعلیم میں نئی جان پیدا کرنی چاہئے - ان کا اسٹینڈرڈ بلند ہونا چاہئے - ان کا سرو سامان اپٹوڈیٹ ہونا چاہئے - لیکن گورنمنٹ اس کے لئے کچھ نہیں کر رہی ہے -

میں سب سے پہلے اپنے دوست کو توجہ دلاؤنگا کہ انہوں نے جو شکایت کی ہے وہ صحیح نہیں ہے - ڈاکٹر سہا جیسے ذمہ دار ممبر کو ہاؤس میں موشن پیش کرتے ہوئے اپنی ذمہ‌داری کا اس سے زیادہ احساس ہونا تھا ، جتنا انہوں نے محسوس کیا ہے - وہ کہتے ہیں گورنمنٹ نے یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی سفارشوں پر عمل نہیں کیا - کیا وہ مہربانی کرکے کمیشن کی رپورٹ پر نظر ڈالینگے اور معلوم کرینگے کہ جہاں تک سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کا تعلق ہے ، کمیشن کی سفارشیں

کیا کیا تھیں؟ میں انہیں بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ نے کمیشن کی تمام سفارشوں پر غور کیا، اور بلا تاخیر عمل کیا۔ کمیشن نے سفارش کی تھی کہ بنارس ہندو یونیورسٹی کے ایکٹ میں تبدیلیاں کی جائیں۔ گورنمنٹ نے نیا بل پیش کیا اور مہینوں سے وہ ایکٹ بن چکا ہے۔ کمیشن نے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے ایکٹ میں بھی تبدیلیاں چاہی تھیں۔ گورنمنٹ نے ان تبدیلیوں کا بل پیش کیا اور وہ بھی اب ایکٹ بن کر نافذ ہو چکا ہے۔ اسی طرح کمیشن نے دہلی یونیورسٹی کے لئے بھی سفارش کی تھی۔ گورنمنٹ نے اس سفارش کو بھی منظور کیا اور نیا ایکٹ نافذ کر دیا۔ کمیشن کی ایک سفارش یہ تھی کہ وشوا بھارتی انسٹی ٹیوشن کو ایک سنٹرل یونیورسٹی کا روپ دیدیا جائے گورنمنٹ اس سفارش پر بھی عمل کر چکی ہے اور ایک سال ہوئے، وشوا بھارتی سنٹرل یونیورسٹی بن چکی ہے۔ میرے دوست مجھے بتلائیں ان کا یہ بیان کہ گورنمنٹ نے کمیشن کی سفارشوں پر عمل نہیں کیا، کہاں تک صحیح ہے۔

اب اُس خاص سفارش پر غور کیجئے جس کے لئے آنریبل ممبر نے کٹ موشن پیش کرنا ضروری سمجھا۔ یعنی یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کا بنانا۔ تعجب ہے کہ آنریبل ممبر کے علم میں یہ واقعہ نہیں آیا۔ گورنمنٹ نے پچھلے برس ہی یہ فیصلہ کر لیا تھا کہ نئے سرے سے ایک یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی بنائی جائیگی۔ چنانچہ کمیٹی بنائی جا رہی ہے، اور مجھے امید ہے کہ بہت جلد اس کا اعلان ہو جائیگا۔ البتہ سر دست دو باتوں کے لئے گورنمنٹ آمادہ نہیں ہو سکی ہے۔ ایک یہ کہ کمیٹی کے کام کے دائرہ میں ملک کی تمام یونیورسٹیوں کو داخل کر دیا جائے۔ دوسری یہ کہ پانچ کروڑ یا اس طرح کی کوئی رقم اُسکے حوالے کی جائے۔ سردست اس کمیٹی کا تعلق چار سنٹرل یونیورسٹیوں سے ہوگا۔ البتہ اُن یونیورسٹیوں کے کاموں کی بھی وہ دیکھ بھال کر سکیگی جس کا معاملہ خاص طور پر گورنمنٹ اس کے سپرد کریگی۔ گورنمنٹ ابھی کوئی فنڈ اسکے حوالے نہیں کر سکتی۔ اس کی اصلی وجہ وہی روپیہ کی کمی ہے جس کا رونا ہم ابھی رو چکے ہیں۔ لیکن اسکے علاوہ یہ بات بھی ہے کہ انگلینڈ کا نمونہ ہندوستان کے لئے اس بارے میں زیادہ کام نہیں دے سکتا۔ انگلینڈ ایک چھوٹا جزیرہ ہے۔ وہاں سنٹرل گورنمنٹ اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں کے دو الگ الگ دائرے نہیں ہیں۔ پورے ملک کی گورنمنٹ ایک ہی انتظامی مرکز میں ہے، وہاں کی یونیورسٹیوں کے لئے ایک گرانٹ کمیٹی بنائی جا سکتی

[مولانا آزاد]

تھی - لیکن ہندوستان ایک پورا سب کنٹیننٹ ہے - یہاں ایک دائرہ سنٹر کی ذمہ داریوں کا ہے - دوسرا استیٹ گورنمنٹوں کا - چار سنٹرل یونیورسٹیوں کے علاوہ اور جس قدر یونیورسٹیاں ہیں، استیٹ گورنمنٹوں سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں - اور ان کی مالی ذمہ‌داری بھی ان ہی کے سر ہے -

(English translation of the above speech)

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Sir, I listened attentively for four hours to all the speeches which were made by those of my friends who took part in the debate the day before yesterday. But I am sorry to say that they disappointed me to a great extent. With the exception of one hon. Member who made a complaint about the Scheduled Castes Scholarship Scheme and to whom I would reply later on, the substance of all other speeches made was that the Government's educational activities were insufficient to meet the requirements of the country. They suggested that more should be done than what was already being done. My friend, Dr. Meghnad Saha, moved a cut motion and his whole emphasis was on the point that we were not spending as much of money on Education as we ought to have spent.

Regarding Basic Education it has been complained that no steps have been taken to spread it in the Country. With regard to adult education it has been complained that nothing is being done. Similar remarks have been made about technical education as well. It has been said that very little amount has been provided for scholarships to the scheduled castes students and that at least one crore of rupees should be earmarked for that purpose every year. My friend Dr. Meghnad Saha regrets that the recommendations of the University Commission have not been implemented. Among other things one recommendation of the Commission was that a sum of rupees five crores should be provided for meeting the requirements of the Universities. This sum has not been provided so far. Again, he complained that the recommendation of the Kher Committee which suggested that the Central Government should spend ten per cent. of its budget on education, have not been given a practical shape.

Sir, so far as the problem of education is concerned we had five occasions to discuss its annual budgets during the last five years. Every time all these complaints were made and grievances expressed and every time I had to express at length my inability and helplessness. Besides that the Minister in his capacity as chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Education gets a chance in the annual meetings of the Board to place before the country a complete picture of the activities and achievements of the Ministry. And I have repeatedly expressed in these meetings the difficulties and handicaps that the Ministry of Education has to face. Its reports have come up before the country. Its last annual meeting took place in the month of March and in my address I placed all the relevant facts before the Board. I am aware of the fact that the present House contains a large number of members, who were not here in the old House. But whatever has been said about this problem during the last five years in the House or whatever has featured in the reports of the Central Advisory Board, was not meant for Members of the House only, but for the whole country; and I hope it has come to the knowledge of every person through the press.

Under these circumstances, Sir, you can yourself imagine the extent of my surprise when the hon. Members one after the other rose and began to raise those very old issues which have so often been raised here. I was surprised to see that everybody was trying to repeat those very old complaints and there was none who could have felt the necessity of making an attempt to cut the Gordian knot which has come in the way of our educational progress. No cirticism can be effective unless it is accompanied by a positive suggestion. And not only that, but anything said, should be said with a sense of responsibility. But I am astonished to see that whatever my hon. friends have said does not contain even a shadow of these things. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is of the opinion that we should not take the trouble of dealing with the problem of education in parts but on the other hand we should settle this problem once for all. He complained that nothing was being done for the sake of education and suggested that everything should be done in that respect. 'Nothing is being done for education', this declaration can come only from him. And that "Everything should be done for education" these words too can only be expected from him. Because in both the cases no question of responsibility arises for him. The question is whether this knot, which has come in the way of education and which is being lamented for the last five years can be cut by complaints of this nature. My budget speech last year was not just a speech, it was an expression of my mental agony which thus found an outlet. I have stated in detail how the Government decided to go ahead in all directions in the educational field during the last five years and how they had to stop for sheer helplessness. If you are prepared to give me a solution of this fundamental impediment and are prepared to tell me to-day that the Government could work out a solution but it has not tried to do so deliberately, then I say, I am prepared to submit to all your complaints etc., and your complaints would be justified. But if you go on ignoring the fundamental issue and only make complaints, I am afraid no problem of the country could be solved by such a lip service.

With a full sense of responsibility I have been telling you and do so again that there is no aspect of the educational problem in the country which the Government have not considered and on which they have not made plans. Today, you have mentioned only a few matters connected with the educational problem. Four years have already rolled by since the Government not only considered these matters but finalised their policy about all these fundamental and important matters also. They appointed committees on almost every subject, considered the recommendations of these Committees and finalised plans for work. There is hardly any branch of education such as basic education, adult education, technical education, university education, physical exercise education, etc. etc. which has been ignored and for which a finalised scheme is not ready now. But when all the schemes were ready and the Education Ministry took final decisions to implement them, we came to know that the road was blocked and that we could not take even a single step in that direction. Why is the road blocked? The reason is that we require money to get evey scheme implemented and unfortunately we have not got sufficient money. If we cannot provide money for this purpose it is obvious that we cannot do anything practical, no matter how many schemes we may work out on paper. Will any hon. Member out of five hundred Members of this House be pleased to suggest to me how to remove this impediment?

Only four days back the defence budget was being debated here. So far as I remember, no hon. Member excepting one who is sitting in front of me on the opposite benches, expressed the opinion that expenditure on defence should be curtailed. Not only that but it was emphasised that more money should be spent thereon. Some friends suggested that it was the age of air warfare and that our Air Force was ineffective as yet. They thought it was essential to strengthen it. Although the Government are not prepared to spend more money on defence, yet they are prepared to concur in the other view that has been expressed *viz.*, that the expenditure thereon should not be curtailed. No doubt, the expenditure is heavy. The Government spends about half of its income on this item. But unfortunately conditions are such that it cannot be curtailed. However, if you are of the opinion that expenditure on army should not be curtailed, the Government too agreed to it. But, at the same time, we should not forget what were our decisions about the Army that we had formulated long before the partition of the Country.

The question of expenditure on the Indian Army came up before us sometime prior to the partition of the country. Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy, was of the view that if we were to reduce the strength of the war-time Army, it should be done gradually and not all at once. Keeping this in view the cabinet decided that expenditure on the three wings of defence forces should not exceed one hundred crores of rupees. It should in no way exceed it, that was their opinion. After that the partition took place and about one-third of the country seceded from the rest of India forming itself into a separate State. Along with that went about one-third of our army too. If we keep our old estimates, we ought to have curtailed our defence expenditure by one-third, that is to say, the maximum expenditure on the defence of the country should not have come to more than seventy crores of rupees. But you see we are spending about one hundred and ninety crores of rupees on our defence now, instead of seventy crores which was our original estimate. In brief we are spending about one hundred and twenty crores of rupees more on defence now than was originally estimated. And, in the very nature of things, neither the Government desire to cut this expenditure, nor would you like to have such a cut. Hence, so far as the question of defence is concerned, one hundred and ninety crores of the total income is being spent on it with your consent and approval.

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Partition brought a big burden on the Government in its train which nobody even dreamt of. Lakhs of people living in Pakistan were uprooted from their hearths and homes and this Government had to take the responsibility of rehabilitating them in India. You know how much money the Government had to provide for this work during the last five years. Shri Ajit Prasad is sitting here behind me; he will tell you the whole story about it. We have spent about one hundred and forty crores of rupees to solve this problem and still it has not been solved in its entirety.

Another heavy burden is that of food. Food production in the country is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the growing population and as such it is essential that foodstuffs should be imported from outside. We purchase foodstuffs from the world market at high prices and sell it to the people at cheaper rates. Besides that, it has become necessary for us to give a practical shape to the various projects in order to increase the productivity of the country. We are not in a position to shelve those projects either, so that crores of rupees have been spent on them and we require many more crores to accomplish those works. All of us know what these irrigation and hydro-electric power projects mean to our national welfare. If we fail to find any money for them, it means that there is no way out for the fulfilment of all these capital projects in future. We had to find money for these things, though financial considerations compelled us to go slow with them.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The inevitable result of all these things was that very little scope was left to provide more money for education. We can have more money for education only when we can save money in other works. But things being as they are at present, money cannot be saved in the other departments. So it is apparent that more money cannot be found for education.

I would like to know the logic of the arguments of those hon. Members who while participating in the debate complained that there were no educational activities going on. I say we cannot have more money for education because we are spending it on other works, the expenditure on which cannot be curtailed. What are those items, on which we are spending the major part of our income? They are defence, rehabilitation, food and river valley projects etc. The line of action taken by you on this occasion is that expenditure on all those items should not only be not disturbed but should on the other hand be increased. Defence budget has been debated and with the exception of one solitary voice nobody expressed the view that defence expenditure should be curtailed. One-half of the total budget is being spent on defence. It is one hundred and ninety crores. You not only agreed to that expenditure but also demanded that more should be spent on it. Only after a few days the House will have the demands for grants to the Ministry of Rehabilitation before it. My mind is already occupied with the echo of the voices that would be raised in the House on that occasion. You would certainly say that the money provided for rehabilitation is not sufficient and that more should be provided for it. The demands for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would follow those of the Ministry of Education. I have no doubt in my mind that everybody would complain that what is being done is not sufficient and that more should be done. This would be followed by the demands for the Ministry of Food. Everybody amongst you would rise and say that food subsidies which were formerly being given by the Centre to the States should be continued and that they should not be stopped; which would mean that the Central Government should shoulder an additional burden of several crores of rupees more. Besides that, demands for the Ministries of Production and Housing are coming up for debate in the House and the House would certainly put forth its grievances, the sum and substance of which would be that the Government should spend more and more money. If, in your opinion, expenditure cannot be curtailed on all these items, but that, on the other hand, more money should be spent over them, wherefrom can you get the money for education? It cannot come from the skies. The total income of the Central Government excluding the Railways is not more than four hundred crores. Whatever amount of money we may have to provide for any subject, it has to be found from the revenues of the Government, which you would agree, are limited. An hon. Member made an appeal to the Finance Minister that more money should be provided for education. No doubt it is the Minister of Finance who is the cashier of the Government, but he can provide money for anything only when there is sufficient money with him. And if there is no money in his bag, he can certainly search for it but he cannot provide it. Now just see what your logic comes to, in this connection? We cannot have sufficient money for education because we spend it on defence, rehabilitation, food and river valley projects. You say that expenditure should not be curtailed on all these ministries and in the same breath you suggest that more should be spent on education. If we take both these cases together we come to the conclusion that while we are not in a position to find money for education, we should spend more and more on it. For God's sake, tell me what conclusion you want to draw from these 'major' and 'minor' premises. After all Aristotle did not do anything foolish in laying the foundations of **'Logic'.**

I have been telling both inside as well as outside the House as to how we finalised the schemes one after the other during the last four years and how we failed to take any practical step because of financial considerations. The proposal for making primary education compulsory was worked out during the British period. This is known as the Sergeant Report, which envisaged an educational programme for the country for about forty years. But as soon as I took over the charge of the Education Ministry, Kher Committee was appointed. It recommended the reduction of the period from forty years to sixteen years, ten years for junior basic and six years for senior basic. According to this programme the burden of seventy per cent. of the total expenditure was thrown on the State Governments and thirty per cent. on the Central Government. If the Scheme could have been implemented, the Government would have had to pay four crore rupees in the first year, eight crores in the next year and so on. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee but could not implement them because money could not be found. I struggled with my colleagues saying that if the programme could not be implemented fully as envisaged before, let it be started with a lesser amount and on a limited basis. But in the long run, I had to give in, because I had no answer to the bitter reality as revealed by the facts and figures of the budget.

My friend Dr. Meghnad Saha has complained that an amount of rupees five crores has not been provided in the budget for the betterment of the Universities, as was recommended by the University Commission. His tone was cool and business like as if somebody were to ask his home people is lunch not ready yet?' But does he know the difficulties and the handicaps which the Education Ministry had to face during the last five years? I would like to tell him that five crores of rupees is a big amount. There are several important works which are not being taken up only because a sum of fifty or sixty lakhs even cannot be found. If I come to narrate all these facts I am afraid I am not going to finish within the time-limit. You know the Ministry of Education has accepted a social education scheme, which was founded on the understanding that fifty per cent. of the total expenditure would be shared by the Centre and the rest by the States concerned. In the year 1949. I somehow managed to have one crore of rupees for starting social education. In fact, it was a nominal amount if we were to look to the needs of the country as a whole. But, even then it was a beginning in that direction. The Ministry called a conference of the State Ministers in connection with the distribution of this money and decided that the said amount may be distributed among the various State Governments in a set manner. The amount was not still distributed when the Ministry of Finance suddenly came to know that there was going to be a deficit of forty crore rupees in that year's budget and that efforts should be made afresh to meet that deficit. Shri Matthai, and not Shri Deshmukh, was our Finance Minister in those days. The result of this development was that the cabinet had to decide that all the capital grants should be stopped; and that a twenty per cent. cut should be imposed on all other grants. Now, see what has been its effect on the Ministry of Education. With much difficulty this sum of one crore rupees was provided for an important work such as adult education; and all the State Governments were informed that each of them would get a certain amount of money for this purpose. They were asked to supplement this amount with some more money from their own resources and start the work. They had just started their work when suddenly a cut of twenty per cent. was imposed and the said amount of one crore rupees was reduced to eighty lakhs only. Anyhow the Ministry of Education distributed this very amount of eighty lakh rupees among the various State Governments and thought that every year a sum of rupees eighty lakhs would be given to them for this purpose. But when the time came for the framing of the next year's budget, the financial stringency had come to be still more acute and this amount of eighty lakh rupees had also to be stopped. You can yourself imagine the difficulties that the State Governments might have faced on that account. They trusted us and chalked out their programmes under the impression that they would be getting at least so much of assistance but all of a sudden they came to know that it was all a dream and no reality.

Day before yesterday complaints were voiced that the various measures relating to education had not been taken. I assure you that there is no measure

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which Government has not fully considered and regarding which a complete blue-print has not been drawn up. If you can arrange for money today, I can assure you, Government would start the work tomorrow, for the consideration stage is already over. It is not the mind which is empty, but the pocket. You need not try to infuse intelligence or wisdom into the Government's mind. So far it has not felt any lack of it. What is lacking is money, which you should try to make available, if you can.

You have not tried to give thought to this matter. Government cannot follow the path suggested by you. It has to act and not merely to talk. The question is: how is this problem to be solved? It is not a temporary difficulty which we can tide over in a year or two, but a long-standing difficulty which is blocking our path and we cannot say when it will be removed. If it is not resolved somehow, we must admit we can do nothing for the sake of Education, rather for the sake of any 'nation-building' work. It is clear that in the near future no such revolution is likely to occur as would increase the revenue of the Governments suddenly from Rs. 400 crores to 800 crores. It is also clear that the expenditure now being incurred on other Ministries is likely to continue for some time and I do not think any substantial amount can be saved from this expenditure. Under these circumstances, what is the way out? And then, this is the impediment not only in the way of Education, but also in the way of all kinds of nation-building work. We have to find a way out for the sake of progress.

I have devoted my attention to this matter for a good many years and I have come to the conclusion that there is only one solution of this problem and that is that we should, to a certain extent be prepared to take the risk of 'Deficit Financing'. Of course, this risk can be taken only to a limited extent and with certain definite conditions. We cannot afford to race along this path. We will have to watch every step and to see how it affects the general economic condition of the country and whether it gives rise to the danger of inflation. But if we want to fulfil the basic needs of the country, we will have to take this risk, and for this purpose, not only financial acumen, but courage also shall be needed. You will have to take courage in both hands.

All our efforts so far have been directed towards balancing the Budget somehow. This is, without doubt, the natural thing to do and, under normal circumstances, we cannot do without acting up to this principle. If we do not follow this principle, we shall have to print more money and in the event of this amount exceeding a particular limit, the danger of inflation would rear its head. But the times through which we are now passing are not normal times. In these abnormal circumstances, one cannot help employing extraordinary methods. With regard to deficit financing, the foremost thing is to fix a limit upto which the risk can be taken. The second important point is to determine on which measures this additional amount is to be spent. If they be short-term projects which can yield results in a short time, our path remains clear of financial hazards. And then it is not necessary to make up the deficit by printing more money. We should tap all sources of loans and take full advantage of the Compulsory Savings Scheme. We can get plenty of labour without wages and this can be employed as capital. In any case, this is a question, which needs to be given much thought. These days we are discussing the recommendations of the Planning Commission, so that its report might be expedited as much as possible. During this discussion, this problem has also come before us and we are examining it from every point of view.

Education has also come under the sphere of Planning and we have not only to determine the Budget for one year, but also to prepare a blue-print for five years. At the present moment, I am not in a position to place before you with responsibility the full scheme, but I shall tell you certain fundamentals which have come to the fore in this connection. The first thing is that we have already decided to revise in a few days the figure of the amount set apart in the Budget for Education. My colleague, the Finance Minister has agreed to consider how and to what extent this amount can be increased, when the full report of the Planning Commission becomes available. I believe this occasion would arise in a month's time.

The other question which came up before us was whether the sum which would be set apart for Education in the Five Year Plan, would be in addition to the amount already being spent on Education or would this amount be deducted from that? You will be glad to know that Government has decided in favour of the former alternative *i.e.*, the amount which is at present provided for Education every year shall continue to be so provided and the sum earmarked in the Plan would be in addition to it. The Education Ministry is spending about six crores of rupees every year on Education. This amount shall continue to be provided and, besides this, the amount sanctioned in the Five Year Plan shall also be drawn.

Another question for our consideration is how much money should be sanctioned for Five Years' Planning. I cannot give a particular figure, because no final decision has been taken as yet. But I can say that an amount totalling from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 50 crores has been suggested to the Commission and this matter is under consideration.

Supposing a sum of Rs. 50 crores is set apart for the next five years. In that case we shall get Rs. 10 crores every year for Education. To this add Rs. 6 crores, which we are now spending and we will have Rs. 16 crores. This amount will be only 4 per cent. of the total Budget. It is clear that it is much less than what it should be. Referring to the recommendations of the Kher Committee, my friend Dr. Saha said day before yesterday that the Central Government should spend ten per cent. of its Budget on Education. Four per cent. is not even half that figure. But even then, if we are able to have this much amount, we shall be much better off than at present and we shall be able to implement certain basic schemes immediately. As regards the real solution of the educational and other allied problems, it shall be possible only when we are prepared to consider and decide our financial policy from a new point of view and with courage and determination.

Sir, I intended to finish my speech in half an hour and the clock is reminding me of my promise. I would now briefly reply to the complaints made about the Scheduled Castes scholarships and the recommendations of the University Commission. Two complaints have been made in regard to the Scheduled Castes Scholarships. The first is that the amount set apart for this purpose is very small and that it should be increased. The second is that Overseas scholarships should be given to them. I would deal with the latter complaint first. The two friends who have stressed this point are under the wrong impression that Scheduled Castes students have not been given scholarships for education overseas. Under the Government's general scheme of overseas scholarships all Indians were to be given scholarships and students belonging to the Scheduled Castes were selected and sent abroad. A few days ago, a list of 21 students who were sent to England and America under the Overseas scholarship Scheme was laid on the Table of the House. In addition to this scheme, there is another special scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities, for which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was set apart previously. Now this amount has been increased to Rs. 17 lakhs 50 thousand. Under this scheme, the selection is not made by the Government, but by a Board which includes Scheduled Castes representatives. From the very beginning this Board has been of the opinion that money sanctioned under the scheme for university education should be spent within the country. It would be more beneficial to the community, because this is the thing which is most urgently needed for its educational progress. Now if these friends wish that a part of the money of this scheme should be spent on overseas education, there is no reason why Government should oppose it. Government would not need fresh funds for it; the expenses on this would be met from the funds already provided. Government would confer with the Board in this connection.

As regards the complaint that the amount provided should be increased, I have already related the Government's difficulties in this matter. Still I assure my friends that Government is in full sympathy with them in regard to this work. There can be nothing more pleasing to the Government than to provide the maximum funds for the progress of the Harijans. It is the Government's duty. Government fully realizes its responsibility and it would try its utmost to do whatever is possible.

Now, in the end, I come to the cut motion tabled by my friend Dr. Meghnad Saha. His real complaint is that Government has not implemented the recommendations of the University Commission. One of the recommendations of the Commission was that the Central Government should also form a Committee on the model of the University Grant Committee of England and entrust to it a fund of at least Rs. 5 crores to be spent on the improvement and progress of all the universities in the country. In his speech, he stressed the fact that a new spirit should be infused in university education. He wanted that their standard should be increased and their equipment made up-to-date and complained that Government was not doing anything in this direction.

I would venture to tell him that his complaint is not justified. A responsible member like Dr. Saha should have shown a greater sense of responsibility than he did in tabling a motion of this kind in the House. He says that the Government has not implemented the recommendations of the University Commission. Will he kindly refer to

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the Report and see what were the recommendations of the Commission, so far as they concern the Central Government? I would like to tell him that Government considered all the recommendations of the Commission and implemented them without delay. The Commission had recommended that the Banaras Hindu University Act should be amended. Government introduced a new Bill for the purpose and it has now been on the Statute Book for many months. The Commission also desired changes in the Aligarh University Act. Government introduced an amending Bill to this effect which is now in force as an Act. Similarly, the Commission had also made a recommendation in regard to the Delhi University. This recommendation was also accepted and a new Act was enforced. Another recommendation was that the institution of Vishva Bharati should be given the status of a Central University. This was also implemented and since a year, Vishva Bharati has been functioning as a Central University. Now I would like to ask my friend how far his statement that Government has not implemented the recommendations of the Commission is correct.

Now let us consider the particular recommendation in regard to which the hon. Member has deemed it necessary to table a cut motion *i.e.*, the formation of the University Grant Committee. I am surprised to note that it has not come to the notice of the hon. Member that the Government decided last year to form a University Grants Committee afresh. This Committee is being formed and I hope its personnel shall be announced very shortly. But, for the present, Government has not agreed to two things, namely including all universities within the sphere of work of the committee and granting a sum of Rs. 5 crores or thereabouts. For the present, this Committee will be concerned with the four Central Universities, although it will have power to inspect the affairs of other universities, which are specially entrusted to it by the Government. Government is unable to entrust any fund to the Committee for the present. Its real reason is the same shortage of funds, which I have already mentioned, but besides that there is the fact that England's examples cannot be very useful to India in this connection. England is a small island. There are no separate spheres of work for the Central and State Governments. The Government of the whole country is vested in a single administrative unit. A single Grants Committee is feasible for the universities there, but India is a sub-continent and there are separate spheres of work for the Central and State Governments. Excepting the four Central Universities, all the other Universities are the concern of the State Governments and the responsibility for their finances also rests with them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the Demands together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 70, 72, 73, 74 and 124 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,63,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,75,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,41,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 20—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AN EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,16,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 72—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 73—MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 74—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,06,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,49,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 4—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,41,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Industrial policy regarding Cottage Industries etc.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikodi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Fixation of Quotas of Exports

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Control Policy

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(i) *Pace and method of industrialisation.*

(ii) *Manufacture of agricultural implements of modern type.*

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Development of Village and Cottage Industries.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Protection and development of national Industries and Commerce.

Shri K. S. Rao (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Jute prices, jute exports and pitiable state of Jute growers in Srikakulam, Madras.

Shri Ramaseshaiah (Parvathipuram): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(i) *Unemployment in the textile industry.*

(ii) *Unemployment Compensation to workers threatened with joblessness.*

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Price Control of medium and coarse cloth

Shri B. S. Murthy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Industrialisation

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other hon. Members who wish to move any cut motion may do so.

(i) *Cocoanut growing industry and trade etc.*

(ii) *Manufacture of coir and cocoanut leaf articles.*

(iii) *Handloom industry.*

(iv) *Tanning industry.*

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(iii) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(iv) "That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Cottage of Handloom Industry

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now discussion will proceed both on the Demands and also on the cut motions.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष एक सम्पन्न मुल्क है । और यहां पर जनता की गुंजाइश हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है और हम अपने मुल्क की सम्पत्ति को जल्द से जल्द बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं । क़ुदरत का दिया हुआ जो माल हमारे यहां भरा हुआ है उस को हम उद्योग धन्धों के ज़रिये काफ़ी ज्यादा कर सकते हैं । एक ज़माना था जब हम समझते थे कि जैसे जैसे साइंटिफ़िक ज़माना आता जा रहा है, वैसे वैसे हमारी घरेलू दस्तकारियां खत्म होने को आ रही हैं । लेकिन यह बात ग़लत साबित होती है । घरेलू दस्तकारियों की तरफ़ जनता का रूझान ज्यादा होता जा रहा है और इस की इमकान इतनी बढ़ रही है कि हम न सिर्फ़ अपने रोज़ की जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकते हैं बल्कि बाहर के मुल्कों की जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकने का भी इमकान होता जा रहा है । में महात्मा गांधी को अपना हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना ज़रूरी समझता हूं जिन्होंने अपनी घरेलू दस्तकारियों के आउटलुक (Outlook) को नये तरीक़े से और नई श्रद्धा से लोगों के दिल में पैदा कर दिया और लोगों को यह बतला दिया कि अगर हम भारतवर्ष के करोड़ों इन्सानों का जो कि बेरोज़गारी में जकड़े हुए हैं, उद्धार करना चाहते हैं तो हमें घरेलू दस्तकारियों की तरक़्क़ी करनी चाहिये । मेरा जो No. 756 कट मोशन (cut motion) है उसके द्वारा में घरेलू दस्तकारियों की तरक़्क़ी की ताईद करता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट की ज्यादा इमदाद की ज़रूरत है । पहले बड़ी दस्तकारियों को छोटी के मुक़ाबले ज्यादा मदद दी जाती थी, लेकिन तब यहां पर अंग्रेज़ हुकूमत थी, अब अख़्त्यार हमारे हाथ में है । आज इन घरेलू दस्तकारियों को कम्पिटीटिव (competitive) न हो कर कम्पलीमेन्टरी (complementary) होनी चाहिये । लेकिन आज कम्पिंटीटिव हो रही हैं । और आज ६ लाख इन्सान हैंड लूम्स (handlooms) पर हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे हुए हैं । जो सनअती तालीम थी वह रोज़ बरोज़ घटती जा रही है और वह लोग जो घरेलू दस्तकारियों में काम करते हैं वह अधमरे से हो गये हैं । लिहाज़ा में कहना चाहता हूं कि बड़ी दस्तकारियों पर इस वक़्त ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसे टैक्स लगाने चाहियें जिसकी आमदनी से छोटी घरेलू दस्तकारियों को इमदाद दी जा सके और उन की हिम्मत अफ़ज़ाई हो सके । घरेलू दस्तकारियां बड़ी दस्तकारियों के साथ मुक़ाबला करने के बजाय एक दूसरे की

इमदाद पर चलें। मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप बड़ी सनअतों की हिम्मत अफ़ज़ाई न करें, आप उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दें। एक ज़माना था जब लोगों का ख्याल था कि अगर भारतवर्ष में दस्तकारियों को ज्यादा चलाया जाया तो यहां की ऐग्रीकल्चर (agriculture) पर असर पड़ेग । लेकिन यह बात आज के ज़माने में ग़लत साबित हो चुकी है क्योंकि आज हम देख रहे हैं कि खेती पर ज्यादा लोग अपनी ज़िन्दगी को मबनी करते हैं। लिहाज़ा अगर हम अपने मुल्क के नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज़ (Natural resources) का अन्दाज़ा करें तो हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस को काम में ला सकते हैं और घरेलू दस्तकारियों को इमदाद दी जा सकती है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर अफ़सोस होता है कि जब कि हम दूसरी हुकूमत के अन्दर थे, उस से तो ज़रूर ज्यादा ग़ौर हमारी हुकूमत कर रही है, इस के हम शुक्रगुज़ार हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उस को इस में कामयाबी नहीं हो सकी है। आज घरेलू दस्तकारियों का बड़ी दस्तकारियों से मुक़ाबला करने से जो नुक़सान हो रहा है उसे हम आंखों से देख रहे हैं। लिहाज़ा मैं उन को सुधारने के लिये यह सुझाव पेश करता हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आज कल के ज़माने के माफ़िक़ एक आम तालीम देने के इन्स्टिट्यूशन (institution) हर ज़िले और हर ताल्लुक़े में हों और उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। उन की शिक्षा के काम में काफ़ी इमदाद दी जाय और उन के तवस्सुत से बड़े बड़े कैंपिटल (capital) लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की फ़ैक्टिरयां चालू करने के बजाय छोटी छोटी मशीनरी की फ़ैक्टिरियां खोलें। इससे हमारा काफ़ी फ़ायदा हो सकता है। दूसरे, मुल्कों से हम ऐसी ही छोटी मशीनरी की आमद कर के अपनी टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री (Textile Industry) को अच्छी बना सकते हैं और अपने मुल्क की दस्तकारियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरग़ीब दे सकते हैं। और उनको सहकारी संघों में संगठित करें और वह प्रोडक्शन (production) करते हैं उस के लिये मारकेट (market) बनाने की ज़िम्मेदारी भी गवर्नमेंट की ही होगी। ऐसा करने से वह सनअतें डिसेंट्रलाइज़ (de-centralise) हो जायंगी और जिन चन्द सनअतों को आज कैपीटलिस्ट (capitalist) जकड़े हुए हैं उनमें से ज्यादा से ज्यादा को हम चन्द अशख़ास मिल कर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री (Small-scale Industries) के तौर पर खोल सकते हैं और उन की इमदाद होनी चाहिये। उन की मौजूदा मुश्किलात यह हैं कि उन के पास धन नहीं है और उन का मारकेट नहीं है और इतनी ग़रीबी फैली हुई है कि जो वह आज पैदा करते हैं वह उन को कल ही बेचना पड़ता है और उन को जो ख़र्च होता है उतना भी नहीं मिलता है, इस से उन को नुक़सान होता है और उन में बेकारी फैली हुई है। और यह बेकारी रोज़बरोज़ ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। इसलिये उन लोगों को आर्टस (arts) की तालीम देने पर और इस तरह उन की तरक्क़ी करने पर ग़ौर करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुल्क में जो खानें हैं और नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज़ हैं उन पर हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट का पूरा क़ब्ज़ा होना चाहिये। कभी उन पर ग़ैर मुल्कों का हाथ नहीं होना चाहिये। आप उन की मदद लेना चाहें तो लें लेकिन जो रिसोर्सेज़ हम को परमात्मा ने दिये हैं उन को हम दूसरों को न बेचें। इन सम्पत्तियों को जिन को कि हम को परमात्मा ने दिया है मैं विदेशियों के

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

हाथों बेचने का बिल्कुल विरोधी हूं। इस लिये इन माइन्स (mines) में और इंडस्ट्रीज़ में चाहे हम ग़ैर मुल्क के कैपिटल की और टैकनिकल ऐडवाइस (technical advice) की इमदाद ले लें लेकिन उन पर क़ाबू हमारा ही होना चाहिये और इस तरह से उन की तरक्क़ी करनी चाहिये।

लिहाज़ा हम इस तरह से इन छोटी छोटी सनअतों को काफ़ी बढ़ायें और जो आज हमारा मुल्क और मुल्कों पर इन चीज़ों के लिये मबनी है वह न रहे और जो इतने इम्पोर्टस (imports) होते हैं वह बन्द हो जायें। हिन्दुस्तान में कपड़े की कमी है। हिन्दुस्तान में कपड़ा नहीं है और हज़ारों लोग नंगे हैं। उन को कपड़ा मुहय्या करने के लिये हमें चाहिये कि यह जो हैंडलूम्स के जुलाहे हैं उन की हिम्मत अफ़ज़ाई करें और उनके माल को मारकेट में जो ठीक तरह बेचने के तरीक़े क़ाफ़ी नहीं हैं उन को बढ़ायें। अगर ऐसा होगा तो हम मुल्क में लोगों को बेकार बैठा हुआ नहीं देखेंगे।

टैक्सेशन (taxation) की पालिसी का बदलना ज़रूरी है। यह जो बड़ी बड़ी सनअतें हैं इन पर ज्यादा टैक्स लें और यह जो घरेलू सनअतें हैं इन को बिल्कुल माफ़ कर दीजिये और इस तरह से इन को ऐनकरेज (encourage) कीजिये। और जो बड़ी सनअतों से आमदनी हो उस से इन छोटी घरेलू सनअतों की इमदाद की जाय।

अब मुझे सिर्फ़ सरकार की तवज्जह इस बात की तरफ़ दिलानी है कि हैदराबाद में, जहां की नुमाइन्दगी करने का मुझे फ़ख्र हासिल है, मुल्क के किसी दूसरे हिस्से से सनअतें कम नहीं हैं। वहां की चीज़ों के नमूने आप ने नुमायशों वग़ैरह में देखे होंगे। वहां के कारीगरों को हिम्मत दिलाने के लिये और उन को ऐनकरेज करने के लिये भी एक यूनेनीमस पालिसी (unanimous policy) होनी चाहिये और इस काम के लिये एक आर्गेनाइज्ड बाडी (organised body) होनी चाहिये। जैसे कि आपने और कई चीज़ों के लिये कमीशन और बोर्ड बनाये हैं इसी तरह से एक आल इंडिया स्टेट्स बोर्ड (All India States Board) इन लोगों की हिम्मत बढ़ाने के लिये बानइये और वह बोर्ड यह जानने की कोशिश करे कि इन लोगों की मुश्किलात क्या हैं। बड़ी बड़ी सनअत वाले तो आप के पास आ कर अपनी मुश्किलात बयान कर सकते हैं पर यह छोटे लोग आप के पास अपनी मुश्किलात नहीं बयान कर सकते। लिहाज़ा आप इन की मुश्किलात को ग़ौर से देखें और इस पर ग़ौर करें कि इन को किस तरह से दूर किया जा सकता है। बड़ी बड़ी सनअतें तो अपनी शिक़ायतें आप के सामने पेश कर के बड़ी इमदाद ले लेती हैं लेकिन इन लोगों की तरफ़ आप ज्यादा ग़ौर नहीं करते। यह छोटे और ग़रीब तबक़े के लोग हैं और अगर आप इन की हिम्मत अफ़ज़ाई करें तो एक दो साल में जो इन सनअतों की हम आज हालत देखते हैं वह नहीं देखेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Sir, India is a prosperous country. The requirements of the people here are increasing every year and we are trying to increase our national wealth speedily. We have got immense natural resources and can increase our national wealth through industry. There was a time when we thought that scientific development was crippling our cottage industry. But that has now proved to be incorrect. People today are more and more inclined towards cottage industries and they provide a possibility of not only meeting our daily requirements but also the demands of other countries as

well. For this I must express deep gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi who created a new outlook in the minds of our people for cottage industries and told them that that was the only remedy to free the millions from the clutches of unemployment. I plead for the development of cottage industries through my cut motion No. 756 and want to impress that cottage industries require more help from the Government. Formerly, large-scale industries were given preference in the matter of Government assistance. But then the country was under British rule, now the reins of Government are in our own hands. These cottage industries should not be competitive but should be complementary instead. But they are becoming competitive today and six lakhs of handloom weavers have been rendered idle. Industrial training is on the decline day by day and the condition of the workers in the cottage industries has become pitiable. Therefore I want to say that big industries should be subjected to such taxes the income from which might be used towards giving assistance to the cottage industries and they may thus be encouraged. Cottage industries should be mutually helpful and should not compete with the big industries. I do not mean to say that large-scale industries should not be encouraged; they may be given as much help as possible. There was a time when it was thought in India that development of large-scale industries would adversely affect agriculture. But this notion has proved to be wrong today because we see that still the majority of people depend upon agriculture. We can exploit the natural resources of our country to the best of our advantage and render due assistance to the cottage industries. There is no doubt that more attention is now being paid towards the cottage industries than was paid by the British rulers of the country and for that we are thankful to our Government, but I am sorry to say that they have not been able to achieve success. The huge loss that is being suffered by the cottage industries on account of their competition with the large-scale ones is so evident before us. Therefore I would make some suggestions to improve their condition.

Firstly, institutions should be opened in each district and *taluka* for imparting general education in keeping with the times. All help should be given to these training centres in their work and small machine factories should be opened instead of the large-scale ones that require lakhs and crores of rupees. That can be very advantageous to us. We can import small machinery from foreign countries and bring about an improvement in our textile industry and thus give impetus to our country's industries.

Secondly, the cottage industries should be organised on a co-operative basis and the Government should take the responsibility of marketing their products. This would make these industries decentralized and the industries that are now in the hands of capitalists could then be opened on a small scale with the co-operation of a few persons. Their present difficulty is that they do not have funds to open the industry and markets to sell their products. What they produce they have to sell immediately for they cannot afford to wait. The prices that they get do not cover even their cost and they have to suffer loss. The result is unemployment. This unemployment is daily increasing. Therefore these persons should be given training in arts and relieved of their present plight.

Then, there should be complete Government control over the mines and other natural resources of the country. No foreign country should have any hand in them. We may certainly take their help but I am entirely against selling our natural resources bestowed upon us by God to foreigners. We may take the help of foreign countries in the form of capital and technical advice with regard to our industries and mines, but they must be under our absolute control.

So we should give due impetus to these small-scale industries and our dependence for these things on foreign countries should end and their imports should stop. Cloth is not available in the country and thousands of people are facing this scarcity of cloth. To provide them with cloth we should encourage the handloom weavers and create market for their products for they are at present finding no market for what they produce.

Change in the taxation policy is also necessary. Taxation on large-scale industries may be increased and on these small industries it should be removed altogether in order to give them an impetus. The income from Taxes imposed on big industries should be used to provide assistance to these small-scale and cottage industries.

Now I just want to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that Hyderabad, from where I have the privilege to come, does in no way lag behind any other part of the country in the matter of industry. Articles made there must have been seen in exhibitions. There should be a unanimous policy to encourage the artisans there and for that purpose there should be an organised body. Just as Commissions and Boards have been constituted for other things, in the same

[Shri Sivamurthi Swami]

way there should be an All India States Board for giving encouragement to these people and that Board should try to know their difficulties. People owning big industries can come to the Government and state their difficulties and grievances, but these people have no such approach. So the difficulties that face them should be looked into and ways and means should be found out to remove them. These are the people belonging to the poor class and if they are only encouraged you will see a great change in the condition of these industries in a year or two.

Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur): I am here to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I think our Industry and Commerce Department has on the whole done quite well. Before the War India was more or less an exporter of raw materials only. It was hardly considered to be an industrial country. But with the achievement of independence and due to the partition of the country, the entire nature of the foreign trade of India changed overnight; from an exporter of raw materials India became an exporter of manufactured goods. In 1951, 47·8 per cent. of our exports were manufactured goods and only 20 per cent. were raw materials, and the remaining were food, drinks and tobacco, which certainly cannot fall within the category of raw materials and have to be included among manufactured goods.

Then our industrial production has increased considerably. I do not like to repeat the figures, which are easily available to the Members of this House on page three of the Annual Administration Report. Any Member on a cursory glance will find out how our industrial production has increased during the last few years. Even from 1950 to 1951 the increase has been near about 20 per cent. or more. It was rightly that the slogan "Produce or Perish" was given, and the country has responded. The trouble now may be on the other side. The country has produced enough, but it may be that we have not the means to purchase and consume it. But our first target was to produce more and to export more, and that target has been fulfilled more than we expected. So, this Ministry, from this fundamental point of view, does not deserve to be censured, but rather deserves to be complimented.

During the last year two important Acts have been passed by this Ministry, the Tariff Commission Act and the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The Tariff Commission Act is in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Fiscal Commission. And when protection is the accepted policy of this Government or perhaps of any other Government in the world, we must have a permanent body to regulate our tariff. So long it was only an *ad hoc* body—the Tariff Board—set up for a particular period without any guarantee of continuity and that has now been remedied by having a permanent Commission. In these two Acts one very important element has been introduced and I must give this credit to you, Sir, for supporting us in our demand for introducing that element. It is the consideration of the consumers' interests. While the Tariff Commission has been commissioned to decide the tariff, it has been definitely provided in this Act that the consumers' interests should also be considered. And also in the Industries Development and Regulation Act both in the Central Advisory Council and the Development Councils members representing the interests of the consumers are to be there. There has been a specific provision to that effect. So long we are having tripartite conferences representing the Government, the capital and the labour. Thereby we have been ignoring the larger masses who are the consumers and whose interests really represent the interests of the entire nation. And I am glad the Government have accepted this point of view and have made a definite provision in these two Acts.

Another important Act has also been passed. That is the State Industrial Finance Corporation Act. Though I think it has been passed through being sponsored by the Finance Department, yet really it concerns the future development of our industry and I would ask the Finance Minister to give directions to the different State Governments to form their State Industrial Corporations. I think only the other day the Bombay Government has formed its own Corporation and I do not know whether any other State Governments have yet formed the State Finance Corporations.

Our export trade has also considerably increased. In 1950 our exports were 527·83 crores and in 1951 the figure was 737·45 crores. That means exactly 40 per cent. increase in one year. Then in this House we have heard references to imperial preference—the Ottawa Pact. When the Ottawa Pact was enacted, most of us were against it and any suggestion that India should be bound up with any other country—whether it is imperial or not—in matters of our trade and commerce, was not acceptable to this House. But I would at the same time ask the hon. Members of this House not to be slaves to verbal expressions or phrases. After all words change their contents with the change of times. Such familiar words as 'colony', 'manufacture' etc. have been used by Marx in quite a different connotation than we are using now. So any trade agreement with Britain or the United Kingdom should not now be taken in the same connotation and same contents as it should have been taken before 1946. India has been asserting her tariff autonomy even when she was a subject country and Britain grudgingly had to yield a certain amount of tariff autonomy during the last two decades of her rule. But then when India has achieved her independence, there can be no question of her being bound up with the United Kingdom under any obligation to give her some preferences at the cost of India's own interests. We should remember that Britain is the greatest purchaser or customer of Indian goods. In 1950, 22 per cent. or a little more than that of our exports went to the United Kingdom and in 1951, 25 per cent. or a little more than that of our exports went to the United Kingdom. So if we have some trade agreement with a country which is our greatest customer, I do not think by the very nature of it, it should be condemned. That agreement is to be judged only on its merits.

I know this Government have been trying to have expanded trade relations and it has been the definite policy of this Government to move towards multilateralism. We know that a general Trade and Tariff Agreement was enacted between India and some other countries. That was a step to change from bilateralism towards multilateralism. But yet it had its limited scope as that agreement was signed by some countries and not by all the countries. Then to have still more wider trade relations there was the Havana Charter which India was ready to accept and India is a signatory to that. But some other country—the United States of America—has not been agreeable to ratify that Charter. So India's attempt to keep the trade channels equally open to all the countries of the world has been there but if it has not been successful in a particular way, it is not due to her fault.

We should also remember that every country develops its trade relations with countries which have a similar political and social set-up. It is not so easy for a democratic country to develop the same trade relations with a totalitarian country as she can develop with other democratic countries. That is a consideration which also should be kept in mind when we say that India has not sufficient trade relations with the U.S.S.R. or the Soviet bloc of countries. The very nature of our economic, social and political set-up is so different from the political, social and economic set-up of those countries that it is not so very easy for us to develop the same amount of trade relations as we can develop with other democratic countries.

I have mentioned in the beginning that we have produced enough. We have produced perhaps more than the target but I have also mentioned that we have not the purchasing capacity required to consume those things and that is to be increased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has two minutes more. He started at 10-12.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then I shall come to jute and tea. Just at this time the Government have been making enquiries about tea and I hope these enquiries will bring some relief to the tea industry. I do not accept all the contentions that the tea industries have been putting forward. But at the same time I think there is some reason—at least there is sufficient ground—to consider their contentions and to see that the tea industry is pulled out of the difficulty.

About jute I think the policy of Government has not been correct since partition, and I am constrained to say that Government has not been wisely advised by its advisers. It was a wrong policy to put a man from the industry as a Controller, on behalf of the Government, of the Jute industry. I do not like to bring in individuals here but yet I cannot refrain from mentioning that the High Court of Calcutta had on one occasion to pass strong strictures against the conduct of that man. Of course, that is an episode of the past.

I think Government should take sufficient care about the jute industry in view of new competitors in other countries. It is out greatest foreign exchange earner and I think the entire prosperity of Bengal and the Eastern States depends on that industry. I am quoting the following from the statement of a gentleman who was only last year the Chairman of the Jute Mills Association:

> "Our machines are old, our workers are inefficient as compared to those of other countries and consequently our cost of production is very high.
>
> ......average number of workers required there in a factory being 1·5 as against 4·5 per loom in Indian mills and consequently their total cost of production is rather low."

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Where in foreign countries they can start production with 1·5 workers per loom, here we require 4·5 workers per loom. I do not know why our machinery cannot be replaced soon. Most of these jute mills, at least their managing agents and managing directors, have earned quite a lot of money last year and they should be made to replace the machinery and keep them on an up-to-date basis. Formerly we had the advantage in that we had not to pay any export duty on raw jute whereas the foreign competing countries had to pay it, because we were also exporters of raw jute; but that advantage is no longer with us. Now we have to import raw jute from Pakistan and to pay the same export duty as other foreign countries. In this connection I must say that the jute production in the country has increased and within a year or two India may be self-sufficient in her requirements of jute. But then the question is that the jute produced in India is qualitatively of a lower standard than is necessary for the production of hessian. I would ask the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to institute enquiries as to why there should not be research work carried out in this direction so that this low grade jute can be used for hessian by removing its grey colour and stiffness. I understand that recently there has been an attempt to have a research institute. I would suggest that the activities of that institute should be expedited so that India may not have to depend on Pakistan for high quality jute.

My next point is about cottage industries. I do not know what is the policy of Government in this regard. It is not so much a question of the size of the industry or of the number of men employed in each unit, as it is a question of outlook. The industrial policy in regard to cottage industries has been laid down in 1948 but I do not know if anything appreciable has been done in that regard. It is really a question of decentralised economy as against centralised economy. We as Congressmen have been accustomed to speak of decentralised economy as our creed. I would like the hon. Minister, or rather the entire Cabinet to decide whether our policy should be decentralised economy or whether we should go headlong towards centralised economy as obtains in European countries.

I must mention here one particular cottage industry, that is the handloom industry. I come from a constituency which is famous for its handloom industry: Shantipur and Farasdanga handloom cloth is famous all over the country but today this industry is practically being ruined. I would therefore beg of the hon. Minister in charge to institute enquiries into this matter and see how this handloom industry can be put back on its feet. If necessary Government should arrange to have small spinning machines so that the handloom industry may not have to depend on the vagaries of the spinning mills for the supply of yarn or for its price. This is a very important question which I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister. He should try his best to put the industry in order and help the handloom weavers.

With these few words I oppose the cut motion and support the Demand.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If I remember correctly, it was the hon. Member, Mr. Shiva Rao who said that our Budget was a bold and a courageous one. But I would say that really our Budget is a tacit confession of the impoverished economy of the country. It is unprecedented in history that a Government which styles itself as national, should allow our people to be exploited by foreign interests as it used to be before the transfer of political power This Government has so slovenly and so extravagantly mismanaged the affairs of our people that to millions of them living itself is a torture. What has freedom brought but desolation, despair, destitution, squalor and misery? I suppose the orators of contentment who take their seats opposite and lisping unrestrained praises to Government will not dispute this fact. In a country 50 per cent. of whose national income is contributed by agriculture there is no food for the people; there is mass starvation. In America or England where only five or seven per cent. of the national income is contributed by agriculture they have enough to eat but it is not so in the case of India where the poor Indian who had only less than 1,800 calories per day before the war has today only something far below that. I am not giving my own figures—these are accepted figures which you will get in the statistics of the U.N.O. The Government would always attribute this impoverishment of our people to the war, to partition and to the tremendous political change. But I must submit that of all lies which comfort their supporters these are the grossest.

In this year's Budget only Rs. ten crores are provided for industrialisation. Every one of us knows that India's industrial economy is very backward. It is probably the most backward in the world. We all know that in India the heavy industries, the key industries are not developed. Our industries are still at a very very low level. We are having only some industries which manufacture consumer goods. We do not have heavy chemical industries, machine building industries, metallurgical or heavy engineering industries. We do not have any other key industries which would help India recover from this state of impoverishment. In the Five Year Plan also you will find that the industrialisation of India has not been given the attention it deserves, it is neglected. For the whole period of the Plan, you will find that only about Rs. 100 crores are allotted for industrialisation of the country at the rate of about Rs. 20 crores per year. You will find therein that for the replacement of the machinery in the Bombay textile mills itself machinery worth about Rs. 200 crores will be immediately required, if they are to be worked on modern standards. That being so, in the Five Year Plan we say that we are spending Rs. 100 crores for industrialisation. I do not know how this neglect be described. Government have absolutely neglected the industrialisation and left, as they say, most of the industries to be developed by the private sector. The foreign capital exercises a stranglehold on our economy. If I remember correctly, it was Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, the well known Gandhian economist, who said that foreign capital was a noose around our neck. Forgetting international etiquette, Mr. Chester Bowles characterised Mr. Kumarappa as a "a very foolish man" for saying this. That was the very expression he used. Be that as it may, it is a fact that this stranglehold of the foreign capital on India's industries is more destructive to our economy than anything else.

Here is a document which I would like to quote from. It is not Communist literature. It is from Dr. Gyan Chand, who some time ago was the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. He says in regard to foreign investments:

> "The all-important fact is generally overlooked that foreign interests, mainly British, are still occupying a very prominent position in very important sectors of our national life. They are controlling the jute, oil, coal, matches, mica, manganese, copper and shipping industries. In banking, export and import trade, they are all-powerful. Even in cases where their investment has decreased, their effective control remains as strong as ever."

This is from the *"leader"* dated the 8th December, 1951.

India's industries are at present run with time-worn, weather-beaten and antiquated machinery and worked by sweated and exploited labour. These are the appalling conditions in which our industries are found today. The hold of the foreign capital on our industries is not ordinary; it is colossal. The foreign investments in India at present, as estimated by the Reserve Bank, are about Rs. 1000 crores. But in fact the actual hold which this foreign capital has on our economy is not proportionate to the investment, because the entire investment is concentrated in ten or twelve industries. Foreign capital controls 88 per cent. of the key industries; 90 per cent. of the shipping industry; 79 per cent. of the jute industry and 71 per cent. of the coal industry. Our Government has done nothing to rescue the Indian industries from this stranglehold.

The hon. Finance Minister said in the Provisional Parliament last year that 45 foreign-owned companies had been taken over by Indians at a cost of £8½ millions. But the taking over was done at highly inflated prices and the money which the foreign capitalists got was probably re-invested in India in order to have a better hold on other fields of activity. All the indigenous industries that developed during the war have been driven to the wall. Several non-Indian concerns backed with immense foreign capital have started gigantic productions in this country. The Lever Brothers, of which my hon. friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry, has more knowledge than I, is there. There is Bata's. There is Wimco's. There are several companies producing a variety of articles like cigarettes; coca-cola, boots and shoes; soaps; rubber goods; chemicals and others. What little scope there had been for indigenous industries has been destroyed, because Indian industry cannot compete with the huge resources of these giant foreign monopolies. The resources of Lever Brothers, I may say, are far greater than the combined resources of all Indian soap manufacturers. Incidentally I may refer to the attitude of our Government to such foreign firms.

Some time ago, the import duty on copra and coconut oil from Ceylon was reduced. As a result, thousands of our coconut growers in the part of the country to which I belong were very badly hit. It was necessarily a step for helping the soap industrialists. The lion's share of the gains went to Lever Brothers. I want the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to show to the people of my State that he has no longer any soft corner for this soap industry and much less for the firm which is controlling it. Let him allow our people to sell the coconut and coconut oil at better prices, so that they may at least earn a hand-to-mouth living.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

As far as I am able to see, there is not merely this question of allowing this hold of foreign capitalists to continue, but there is a definite policy of permitting it to extend to new fields. Here, I would like to invite your attention to a statement made by the previous Commerce Minister, Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab, who said on the 3rd April, 1951, that since independence there had been 88 cases of new industrial projects, out of which half of the total investments were by foreign enterprises. It is most surprising that a national Government, in spite of the terrible loot that the foreigners committed, allowed this kind of thing to happen and permitted so many foreign firms to enter new fields. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated in unmistakable terms in his book, "Whither India", that if an indigenous Government were to protect vested interests, then the freedom of that country would be reduced to a mere shadow. Later on, the National Planning Committee, which had the honour of being presided over by Panditji said in equally unmistakable terms that the influence of foreign investments on India's economy had warped and retarded national development in the country. It is an admitted fact that our progress has been arrested by the caprice of these dangerous exploiters.

In the foreign trade, there is no planning. Government would say that it is all the result of a continued policy that they have. "A buoyant foreign trade"—that is the expression which is used in the journal *Industry and Trade*. But it is most painful for some of us to find that India still remains a country exporting over 60 per cent. of her vital raw materials for definite stockpiling purposes of the Anglo-American bloc. 59 to 60 per cent. of India's total exports have been to America and England. They take from us articles which they require for their stock-piling programme, but they do not take coir which they used to take before. As a result of this, hundreds of thousands of people in my parts are drifting towards a premature grave. This Government has stated that they have noted the offers made by U.S.S.R. It had been very definitely stated at the E.C.A.F.E. Conference at Singapore, Rangoon and subsequently at the Industrial Exhibition at Bombay that Russia is in a position to supply the goods which India requires—even capital Machinery—either on a barter basis, or on the payment of any currency suitable to India, including the Indian rupee. Once the hon. Finance Minister stated that he has 'noted' these things. Subsequently, in the Economic Conference held in April in Moscow it was again reaffirmed that Russia was in a position to supply any goods to India—not only that, but in any currency, and it was also assured that any currency earned in this country will not be taken back to that country but used in this country itself. Probably, that also would have been 'noted'. I wonder how full the note book of the Finance Minister would have been by this time by such noting! We want to know what definite steps the Government have taken, to take advantage of this offer. You will find that the world trade today is just ten per cent. more than what it was in 1928. According to the programme laid down before the Economic Conference in Moscow the world trade will increase by two and a half times, and certainly India's share will be there. It is such things which they do not take advantage of. They want Indian industries to be linked to American and British industries which aim only at war and the destruction of all the human beings in the democratic section of the world.

Sir, in foreign trade, you find that it is not the ordinary companies which exercise control. They are very huge and giant monopolies, like Volkart Brothers, Lever Brothers, Louis Dreyfus, Imperial Chemicals and ever so many other companies of that stature. You will find that India's industrial policy is shaped by these people, and India's export and import trade is shaped by these people. There is the vicious system of managing agencies. If foreign hold on our capital is not by itself enough, there is another hold through the vicious system of managing agencies. Together they exercise both horizontal and vertical control over our trade and industry. All this the Government has taken no note of. Probably these will not find a place in the note book of the hon. Mr. Deshmukh! It is high time this indigenous Government should protect the indigenous industries of India by taking away the vicious hold of the foreign capitalists from our industry.

I would also in this connection request the hon. Minister, as the old grand-mother did, not to put all his eggs in one basket. We must trade with all other countries. We must trade with countries which desire no war and which want to help our people, which say that they need not even be paid in money, but will be satisfied with barters and our own currency. But such noble offers are thrown out and this Government are trying to bind themselves to the offers of the Anglo-Americans whose only object is war.

From this very article in the *Commerce and Industry Journal*, dealing with industrial production in 1951, you will find that the encouragement of exports and the liberalisation of imports has been the policy of the Government. I ask the Commerce Minister what is the result of this liberalisation of imports and encouragement of exports. What is the amount of money which we have lost in this trade? What is the adverse balance of our trade for the past two years? Forgetting all this he would say "Here we are in a buoyant condition"!

Out of India's total imports you will find that about 60 per cent. are still covered by manufactured goods, imports at very highly inflated prices. You do not find any capital machinery. What is classed as 'machinery' is not worth the name. It comprises of things like oil engines, expellers, cycles, spare parts, machine tools. All these are classed together as 'machinery'. And even then of the imports this covers only 20 per cent. India needs vitally certain industrial plants. If I remember correctly, we have got about 27 crores of horse power to be harnessed in India, from our Rivers. This perhaps is only second in the world. It is not easy for any other country to waste such huge water power resources. We require so much of capital machinery. Bombay's textile plants themselves require machinery, for replacement of their antiquated and dilapidated machinery, worth about Rs. 200 crores. At this stage our import is confined to below 20 per cent. for machinery, and under 'machinery' what we get are things like cycles and spare parts. That is the policy of the Government.

And what do we export? We export very vital articles; jute, all our monazite for atomic bombs, and every other thing which, if used with intelligence, with a plan, with a love for the country, with a determination that the people of this country who have all these resources should not suffer and starve by the million, will help us much. After the Five Year Plan, after spending Rs. 1,500 crores, where are we going to? We are going to the position of 1939. That is what Government say. What was our condition in 1939? Can we compare its worst nature with the position in any other country in the world? Ours certainly was the worst lot in the world in 1939.

I would submit that Drs. Aykroyd and Rajagopal, who were connected with the Government of India on nutrition, had drawn a painful picture of what our condition was in 1939. This is what they say. They examined several school children and infants and found that 14 per cent. of our school-going children had symptoms of food deficiency; added to that, another 6.4 per cent. had Phrynoderma; 9.2 per cent. had Angular Stomatitis; and 3·8 per cent. had Bitot's spots. These, are the statistics given by the experts on nutrition with the Government of India, and not by Communists for propaganda. I should say that 3.6 millions of people in U. P. were suffering from night blindness due to malnutrition. That was the condition in 1939. Is that the condition we should attempt to reach after spending Rs. 1,500 crores and after going through five hard years of toil and strain and starvation? If that be so, I cannot say anything about their patriotism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude his speech now. He will have a number of other opportunities to speak.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: No, it is not I have to conclude and I do so. I thank you Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): I rise to oppose the cut motions of hon. Members sitting opposite to us and to support the Demands on Commerce and Industry, because I feel that stimulus to production at home and encouragement to foreign trade with the maximum possible employment and the least internal sacrifice has been the very basis of the policy of our Government. There has been increase in the activities of our foreign trade in the past two years, and with the inception of the new Government in our country the direction of their activities has been towards the development of production at home and the encouragement of international trade.

We see that compared to the figure of 1950, in 1951 there has been enormous increase in our imports and also in our exports. The imports figure from Rs. 430 crores has risen to Rs. 614 crores, and the exports figures from Rs. 493 crores has risen to Rs. 700 crores. In regard to import policy, our first preference has been to import capital goods, and in our export policy we have tried to liberalise the procedure of licensing and the exports had also risen to a considerable degree. We see that the foreign trade has not been confined to a particular country or a number of countries only. It has been tried with the fullest and freest exchange of goods and services, with all the possible countries of the world. Therefore a step has been taken towards multilateralism instead of bilateralism in regard to our trade. There has also been an all round increase in production at home, for example in jute, cotton, steel, cement and coal and these show impressive figures in

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the matter of production. Quite a number of new commodities are being produced in our country and many new industries have been started all over the country and all these give a fillip to the matter of production in our country. It is a fact the year 1952 has not been favourable to us in the matter of balance of trade. This is so because of our import of foodgrains and essential goods to an unprecedented quantity. But it is a matter of encouragement that our trade position with Pakistan has been quite encouraging this year, which hitherto was not favourable for us. The results achieved in Labour management relations are by no means small and every effort has been made to stop unemployment by producing more and by giving encouragement to production. Encouragement to production has also been given with the idea of fighting the inflationary trend in our economies. We have good many results achieved this year also.

Before I refer to any other point, I would like to mention about the Tariff Commission. We expect that with its quasi-judicial powers, it will be able to give protection and if necessary spoon-feeding also to our infant industries. I hope that this new body will be able to do something concrete and useful.

I will now refer to a very important industry of our country. To my mind it has come to the parting of ways because of the complacent attitude of our national Government. I mean jute industry. From whatever stand point we judge the amount of capital invested, the employment that it affords to labour and the foreign exchange that it earns, contribution that it makes to national income and Government revenue, jute industry occupies a very important position in our national economy. So far as the question of earning hard currency is concerned, jute is perhaps second to none in our industries. Although after partition it has been very seriously affected, it still occupies a very important position in our national economy. Since it is a dollar earner, at times it has been an alternate bread winner also. Unlike other industries jute like cotton has two aspects, agricultural and manufacturing. Here I will try to concentrate on the agricultural side of jute, being associated with the Jute Growers' Association of Bihar. I may say that the interplay of economic forces in the country and the complacent attitude of Government have brought a very bad day for the jute cultivators in the country. The prices during the last five months have fallen much below the rock bottom and the ruling prices in the market today are much below the pre-Korean prices; they are unremunerative and are hardly sufficient to meet the cultivation cost of the agriculturists. Before I make a detailed survey of the condition of the jute growers, I would like to make a reference to the situation that we had after partition and the glorious part played by the jute growers of the country to fight out the crisis. The partition of the country deprived us of 72·3 per cent. of acreage under jute cultivation and 73·4 per cent. of the total yield of jute leaving all 112 jute mills with us. The problem was of a serious shortage of raw jute. It was a very bad day for our country when the production of raw jute in our country was hardly one and a half million bales against the modest demand of our mills of about five and a half million to six and a half million bales. At that time it was openly predicted that the Indian jute industry would be starved to death, but the cultivators of our country accepted the challenge of the day and they responded to the national call of honour to fight out the crisis. The cultivators tightened their belts and in the course of only two years 1949 to 1951 there was an overall increase of 300 per cent. in the production of jute. We saw the acreage under cultivation of jute rose up from 6·5 lakh acres to 19·52 lakh acrts and with production of only 15 lakh bales more, we shall be self-sufficient in jute.

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I may frankly say that this has been achieved only by the drive and initiative shown by the cultivators on the call of the National Government of the country. But the irony of fate is that the jute growers are the most neglected people today, and they have been denied necessary incentive by the Government. I know jute industry has a romance of its own and the progress of the industry has been interrupted times without number. Only the last war lifted it from depression. But the situation is not the same; we cannot be silent spectators to the situation and watch the developments that are taking place in jute. I have no doubt that any negligence shown at this moment will give a jerk to our national economy. So I plead for a State intervention in the matter of jute. It is needless to say that the jute cultivators have been hit hardest and the incidence of the fall in prices has touched the general growers in the country. The ruling price of jute today in the markets of Bihar and Bengal is not more than from Rs. 18 to 25 a maund while the cost of production varies from Rs. 26 to Rs. 32 a maund. Hence the price of raw jute is much below the cost of production. The reduction and later removal of the export duty on hessian has failed to restore confidence in the minds of foreign purchasers. There is complete lack of interest shown by them. The market has fallen and is hardly able to recover from the setback since the local purchasers are also sitting out of the market.

Before I come to the effects of the prices ruling in the market, I wish to make a special reference to the condition of the jute growers in Bihar. I must say that their condition is far worse than that of the growers of other provinces. The condition of jute growers of our country is bad and the condition of the growers in Bihar is much worse. Lakhs of bales of Bihar jute are glutted in the markets of Calcutta but there are no purchasers. Bihar jute is looked upon with contempt by organised bodies such as the Jute Mills Association and individual buyers. The condition of Bihar jute is bad on account of the fact that Bihar has no manufacturing centre of its own and then the transport cost too is high. Only cartage to markets comes to Rs. two to three per maund and with this heavy transport cost added to the price of jute, the Bihar Growers are unable to compete with the jute market of Calcutta. I may say undivided Bengal could develop the jute cultivation and industry to unchallenging degree, because it was nearer to one of the most important jute manufacturing centres of the world, namely—Calcutta. The River Hooghly provided cheap and quick means of transport to jute of Bengal and it was in the interests of the jute growers themselves to develop the centre there. I would suggest that a few jute mills may be erected in Bihar to provide an incentive to the jute growers. So far as transport is concerned, I may suggest construction of a few light railways in the interior of Bihar just as it has been done in the case of sugarcane growing areas and the coal mines of Bihar.

Coming to the general question of the prices of Jute, I must say that this shock to the jute industry has come at a time when the cultivators decide the acreage to put under the different crops and also jute. The shock came in the month of March-April, and it has shaken the confidence of the jute growers. I am very much afraid about its result on the production of jute in the next year. It will be no wonder to me if the jute growers go in for substitute crops in the near future. When I talked with a number of jute growers in Bihar, I found they were anxiously and eagerly looking for substitute crops. I would urge State intervention if any recovery is to be brought about in jute since it is now obligatory on the part of the State to guarantee at least remunerative prices to the jute growers. I may make one thing clear. I am not in favour of very high prices for jute since a very high price will reduce the consumption of jute goods itself in the countries abroad and they may go for its substitutes, for which they are very anxious. What I suggest is that India should fix a minimum price for jute, keeping in view the cost of cultivation, the cost of living index, etc. I may say that our neighbour Pakistan has already fixed a minimum price for jute. That would ensure a certainty of market and avoid a future gambling in jute. If we want to keep the jute growing industry going on and make India self-sufficient in jute, this is the only way to stop the crisis that is coming fast in the case of this industry. I may say that the price incentive has been the most important stimulating factor in the increased production of jute in India. Therefore, it will not be a wise thing to make the jute cultivators suspicious about the future of jute and uncertainty of its market. In view of the increase in indigenous production, I would also request a change in the import policy in respect of jute with Pakistan. I think there should be restrictions on the import of jute from Pakistan henceforward.

Finally I wish to say that today this is not a question concerning a particular class of jute growers or the jute buyers. It is a national question. So I plead for a discussion and tackling of this question on the national level and not on a particular level of an individual or a class of growers or manufacturers. The needs of national defence demand that the jute industry should be kept going on even if its operation be not much remunerative.

Shri Rajagopala Rao (Srikakulam): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demand under the Head "Commerce and Industry". Like the textile and sugar industries, the jute industry is a very important one, and Government must protect this industry as they are protecting the cotton growers and sugarcane growers. It is a pity that the jute market is ruled by the jute millers, the merchant-*cum*-brokers who through the millers purchase the entire stock. Both in the case of the textile and sugar industries, Government have constituted a Board for fixing a price for the raw material after taking into consideration the labour involved, the cost of manure, and the cost of cultivation, and for fixing the price of the finished products, after allowing a fair margin of profit.

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There is no Board for the jute trade. Nobody knows what profit the miller gets, and whether the jute growers are sufficiently paid for their raw material. They have a peculiar system of purchasing the raw material which should be done away with immediately in the interests of the trade and the country at large. What is the ratio of profit earned in the process of manufacture of the finished goods? After all, we have got 120 mills; but the growers of jute are many millions. Their interests are not safeguarded to enable them to maintain themselves and grow more jute and supply the mills with jute. We should remember that the jute growers came to the rescue of the trade and the country at a time when we were faced with shortage of jute as a result of the Partition of the country. Thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the 'Grow More Jute' campaign was a success within a period of three years, with the co-operation of the jute growers. To let them down now badly is a great sin both by the Government and the millers. This would nip the jute growing industry in the bud and the cultivators would lose confidence in the millers and in the Government. The policy of growing more jute is a successful one; it should be maintained now. I suggest the constitution of a Board as in the case of the textile and sugar industries. This Board may deal with the question of the cost of the raw material, labour involved in the manufacture, a fair margin of profit to the millers, etc. The Government helped the industry by imposing control on raw material when the millers made representations, removed the export duty on their representation and removed the export restrictions on their representation; again they reduced the working hours on their representation, allowed the millers to sell at their will and purchase the raw material at their will. By the strategy of the millers, the price of the raw material is kept down this year. It is only fair that the Government should now come to the rescue of the millions of jute growers by fixing a minimum price for raw jute as they fixed a maximum price then, and by immediately constituting a Board to safeguard the interests of the jute growers and millers.

Incidentally I would mention that the jute growers of our part have been let down very badly. They purchase raw jute at Rs. 18 at their mills and sell finished products at the rate of Rs. 130, making a profit of nearly Rs. 40 to Rs 70. Are not the growers cheated, if I may use the word? After all, they are not getting their cost of production. When the foreign buyer is willing to purchase this variety at Rs. 50 per maund, why should not the millers purchase at least at that rate, even if they do not pay a better price to the jute cultivators who came to their rescue at a time when the whole industry was facing a deadlock.

It is up to the Government to safeguard the interests of and do justice to the jute growers and thus come to the rescue of millions of jute growers, by giving them urgent relief either by fixing a minimum price or allowing them to export. In view of the fact that a fresh crop is arriving in July-August, if even these millers refuse to take the old crop, the whole economy of the area will be shattered.

Shri Raghabachari (Penukonda): I am thankful for the opportunity to speak; but more than that I must make use of this opportunity.

I am not an economist or a specialist to criticise or make suggestions to the Ministry as to what is best for the country; but I, as an ordinary citizen of this country, have lived in the country and studied the politics and also the course of the political history. There is one thing which comes to my mind, and that is, that when the old regime was here, we always complained that commerce and industry were not carried on in the best interests of Indians, *i.e.*, ourselves; and even today we find the situation not much changed. I say this because we did contribute our little mite to the change of that old regime. We did it not with a view to simply satisfy other people, but that the country really should have the benefit of self-government. And we find that the situation has not changed. Is it not really a matter for great disappointment? As I said, I am only speaking from this point of view.

What was the principle that guided the old Government in the country? That was to exploit the Indian population, its raw products and everything for the benefit or the advantage of the foreigner. And today, in place of the foreigner, I am sorry to say, the capitalist has come. The question is: Well, is it that for which we worked, and what is the genius of our country? For what is it that we struggled, and what is it that our Constitution says we will have? The Constitution does enjoin a statutory duty upon the Government that the means of production as well as the produced goods should be distributed so as to establish social justice and equality. And have all the means of production now been so distributed, and not concentrated, and is that the thing for which we asked and which the Constitution provided? Therefore, the whole point of disappointment has been that the change of Government has not really affected or benefited the country.

I will take an instance and point out that the real thing that should guide Government must not be centralisation of industries, but decentralisation. These are ordinary words, but what is decentralisation? What you find today is centralisation. What you find is that the capitalist is sharing enormous profits and that is a thing that comes out of what is called centralisation. And decentralisation will mean carrying this means of production to the villages, to the agriculturists, to distant places, and not centred in urban areas.

We know that this concentration of industry always produced innumerable evils along with it. And this was a system when possibly industrialisation began in the foreign countries with steam power, and there was some need for centralisation by concentration and so on,—not when electricity and other facilities can be made available in every village, home and cottage. And again, if this kind of centralisation or concentration should go on, we have labour problems, agitation, strikes and then providing housing accommodation for labour, and all kinds of complications which have really engaged all the resources of the Government and the country. And all this means a charge against the poor man's contribution of taxes. Therefore, decentralisation is the only thing, and so far as that decentralisation is concerned, what we would ask is that so far as large-scale industries are concerned like textiles etc., the thing would be not to encourage the same kind of thing to grow, but to decentralise, and then take it to the homes of the villagers and this can certainly be done.

I may make a suggestion. Crores of rupees are required now to replace the machinery producing textiles, as all these things are outmoded; really the capitalist does not want to invest and renew so long as he finds that Government is there to encourage and take the product at the cost he dictates. Otherwise, he will close the mill and say there is no production. Next you say, "what is the matter", and then the price is fixed. What was the price a few months ago of a coarse cloth? Next time when it is stamped, it goes higher. Therefore, how long is this kind of thing to go on? You have to check it and then see that this machinery is not really antiquated but efficient and modern.

When you should really make all this change, why not you think of decentralising or do research in that line. In fact, there is a note in the *Commerce* Journal that they have invented some kind of small spinning machine. That is what I read. If a small suitable machine can be manufactured and distributed, and worked with electricity, almost every village, every home can produce textiles, and the yarn. That is what should be done, and if this is not done, the thing we are suffering from will go on. That is so far as this centralised industry is concerned.

I have already said I speak as an ordinary man, as it strikes me. I have always thought that the capitalist, the mill owner has been able to influence the controlling and de-controlling, say, of textile goods. Every time control results in benefit to him; decontrol at another time results in the same benefit to him. In fact, it looks as if it is not the Ministry that is controlling and decontrolling, but the capitalist himself. All what we as consumers are concerned with is that this should not be permitted to go on.

Then there is some claim made—I do not deny it either—that you have increased production of consumer goods. I have seen it. What are the consumer goods that you have produced more? Textiles, you have produced more. I find that all this producing more has really resulted in destroying some other thing. For, in this world, no thing can be produced out of nothing. Things must be produced out of something. And when textiles go on being produced and you produce more cloth, you want more cotton. And when you want more cotton, more lands which grow food have to be diverted for the growth of cotton. Take another instance. You produce more of sugar. Sugar requires cane, and cane is grown in fields where originally they did not necessarily grow cane, but food crops. Therefore, it is not the pressure of population or the increase of population that is really telling on the country's economy in the matter of food. It is the so-called increased production of particular things. I do not mean that increased production is not necessary, but the question is, is that a matter on which we could congratulate ourselves, or is it a matter for regret that you have produced destruction on the other side on the same scale. Then take another instance. Where the country used to depend on its own *gur* or jaggery, we have created an artificial scarcity of sugar, and a rise in its prices. This sugar, is it really produced cheap? I learn that if we import sugar from outside, it can be purchased at a much cheaper price than the one at which you are supplying us today. Then what is the effect this policy produces on employment in the country. Our

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country is already an unemployed one. Millions of people are without employment, and if you add more to the unemployed, you produce more unemployment, more hunger, and more mouths to be fed. There are other items of production. We have produced engineering industries, and goods, electric fans and all kinds of things. I have seen an elaborate list, and one thing that strikes my mind is that all these things that have been produced are goods meant to serve the needs of the urban population. They are not the things which are required by the common villager. Therefore, this kind of production will not really satisfy the country, will not really carry the country anywhere.

Coming to the other industries, namely the small-scale industries, the cottage industries and so on, the Constitution does lay a statutory responsibility on the State that they do encourage cottage industries. No doubt, it is shared between the State and the Centre, as has been admitted in the report itself. As regards the cottage industries, what is it that the Government has done. I read the Five-year Plan also rather carefully and anxiously and I find that the report says that there are certain difficulties in the way as to why the cottage industries are not prospering to-day. They have only stated the difficulties, no solution has been attempted. The solution, to my mind, is that there must be an organisation of these small industries, and Government should be prepared to help them. But does the responsibility of the Government cease there? They ought to discharge their responsibility by not only helping the organisation itself, but by enabling them to create more. It is not simply a case of somebody being pushed up or out. The Government's attitude with regard to these small scale industries seems to be that as between the large scale and the small scale industries, there is no conflict, and that they are all complementary. That is how they put forward a theory. But the fact is that there has been a direct conflict between the two; one does harm the other. Take the textile industry for instance. As you go on producing more in the mills, the handloom weavers are without food, without employment and without any encouragement. What is it that you have done to ameliorate their condition? It is said that the Indian mills produce all that they are required to do, and that the handloom weavers produce about fourth or fifth of the cotton goods in the country. Why do you not make them produce more, instead of starving them without yarn? Why not restrict the production in the mills in order to produce things which are and can be produced by the handloom weavers? There appears to be a notion that the mills and the handloom industry are complementary. But actually they are working in opposite directions. There are millions of people in this country who live by this handloom industry. Almost every twelfth man that you meet in the street is a handloom weaver, and in my district each *Taluk* headquarter has got about 3,000 to 4,000 looms. And now all these handloom weavers are without occupation.

Now about the wool industry. I am very pained to see that large quantities of wool are exported as raw material outside the country. What steps have the Government taken to colour and soften the wool in our own country, by means of their research?

Next take the case of these oil-expellers. We are having oil-expellers, *vanaspati* and all kinds of things. How has it affected the country's economy? It has made people grow more groundnut. And when they grow groundnut, food naturally is elbowed out, and all that is produced is done in concentrated places.

I do not know how many tins of kerosene oil you are importing into the country. Is there any plan, has any serious consideration been given by the Government to design a lamp that can be burnt by the ordinary oils that we have in our villages. And when the All-India Village Industries' Association does discover or attempt a new kind of lamp, have you given it any help or subvention or any kind of subsidy?

In the case of *Khadi* again, the cloth which all of us are putting on our body, I am pained to read here and there that this *Khadi* is not an economic proposition. Where did you get this new idea of economics?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member may kindly address others. I am not responsible for it.

Shri Raghabachari: I am to address others through you, Sir. What I say to you must go to other people who hold this dangerous policy that *khadi* is not an economical proposition. To my mind, it has come as a great surprise to be told that it is not economical while Ghandhiji did show and point out with figures that it is a wonderfully economic proposition in the peculiar circumstances of our country. Economics is that which produces occupation in an unemployed country, economics is that which results in some kind of production, economics is that by which a lazy man or an unemployed man can use his time for a few minutes everyday to produce something that will be useful. Is that not economics? If the members of the Government feel really that *Khaddar* is not economical, by all means let them discard it from this country, let them not put it on their bodies, and try to get some sort of political prestige. Let them have it on, if they really feel convinced that *khadi* is really economical ond useful. If it is so, let them encourage it and enable the *khadi* industry to produce more. But what is it that the All India Spinners' Association have got from the Government today? Not even a pie. Is that the thing for which you are to be congratulated? I can multiply instances like this. To my mind, it looks as if there has been no policy at all with the Government so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must wind up now.

Shri Raghabachari: Thank you.

It is these things that pain me. Again, when we come to imports and exports, it is equally painfull to see that hundreds of items are imported into this country without which we can get on. I ask, why do you import rubbish things and stuff? We go to Connaught place and we see all rubbish things there. I was one day surprised to find some kind of clothing with lewd pictures, when I was moving about in the streets. It is awful. I do not know why these face-powders, and this fashionable stuff are imported. Does this country......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not intended for men.

Shri Raghabachari: Women are the greater section of our population and women bring up our future generation and if you put into the market these fashionable stuffs, then woe be to the country. Your import policy must be such that everything without which we can go on, you must not import. I say with all earnestness that your import policy must not be guided by any other consideration, but by this main consideration.

Again, we import cycles. You have a new weapon of 'protection'. You begin to give this protection after large stocks of cycles have been imported. When somebody starts manufacturing cycles, then you say 'protection'. Have you any control over his production, the standard and the quality of his production and the price he fixes for the stuff he wishes to sell? These are the things which really matter and not protection merely. If you give protection, you can certainly be praised but does it really help and aid the country? Therefore, this import and export policy and the protection policy must also be handled very carefully.

Today I was surprised to find in the papers that there is a lack of policy in the new announcement of the Minister—what should be imported and what should be exported. I understand that last year a gentleman imported 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid while the country's requirements in a year was about 200 tons. Why did you permit 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid to be imported? So that the man will have the whole thing and then go on having his own deal?

These are some of the things I wanted to mention. As the Chair has already asked me to wind up, I will say this. For the sake of the people to exercise your powers only in the interests of the country, that of the ordinary man, and carry the means of production and distribution to the village, decentralise and not centralise it, and then import only those things without which we cannot do. Your import policy must be guided only by this consideration and not by any other. Then alone you will gain popularity and appreciation of the vast section of our people, the dumb millions of our people who are entrusted to your care. If you do not use your powers in that way, then it will be disappointment; not only disappointment, there will be no peace, there will be no prosperity in this country. I earnestly appeal to the Minister in charge to keep this policy or this philosophy in mind rather than be guided by momentary considerations.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): There is a lot of adverse criticism of the way in which the Indian industries are functioning, both in the House as well as outside and while most of it may be exaggerated or ill-informed, still I quite admit the shortcomings and weaknesses of those who are in charge of the management of industries. In the short time at my disposal I do not think I will be able to say anything about that criticism, but I will only content myself by drawing attention to certain broad features of the important role that these industries under the management of private enterprise have played in building our national economy and the still more important role that they are destined to play in the future development of the country.

I would like to give you a few figures which show how in spite of formidable odds and difficulties, the Indian industries have grown and developed to the extent to which they are existing today. The history of the development of joint-stock enterprise in our country is of recent origin and we find that the

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number of joint-stock companies has gone up from 1360 in 1900 to 22,674 in 1948 and the paid up capital from Rs. 36 crores in 1900 has gone up to 569 crores in 1948. This paid up capital does not take into account the capital that was lost by certain companies ceasing to operate which runs to about 175 crores from the year 1918 to 1948. It may also be mentioned that the paid up capital of an industrial undertaking is only a part of the capital required and much more capital has to be employed for the smooth functioning of the industries. According to an estimate, something like Rs. 1200 crores were invested in the industrial sector in 1948. It has also been estimated that the total contribution to the gross national production in 1947 by the production of Indian industries was about Rs 1243 crores and the total wage bill also in the same year was in the neighbourhood of 250 crores. Over and above these figures, the achievements of our industries like textiles, steel, cement, paper and sugar will show that our country has not only become self-sufficient in the matter of its essential requirements but many of our industries have also been able to build up a very valuable export trade which is helping our balance of payments position so considerably.

Now so much for the achievements of the industries so far. What is the position about the future? In the Five Year Plan we find that the resources of our Government are to be utilised only for the development of agriculture, irrigation and power, and the field of industrial development has been almost entirely left open to private enterprise, subject of course to certain restrictions and regulations essential for the development of the country. Now, it is in the context of the achievements of the private industries against heavy odds and it is in the context of the future role that they are to play in nation-building that I want that the Government and the hon. Members who day in and day out criticise the working of the industries, should have a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties under which the industries have grown and under which they are working today. You are all aware of the anti-national and step-motherly treatment which the Indian industries used to receive from the foreign Government. Moreover, the depression which developed in early thirties and which continued right up to the beginning of the second world war also had its adverse repercussions on the development of industries. Over and above that though conditions did favourably materialise in the war, several other complicated problems of the war period and postwar and post-partition period arose which created a lot of formidable difficulties in the path of the smooth functioning of the Indian industries. And when in spite of those difficulties today the industries can claim to be self-sufficient not only for our internal requirements but also are able to cater so substantially for the export trade, certainly it is something which has to be viewed in its proper perspective.

Other day the hon. Member from Maharashtra, who is one of the most senior Members of this House, and who is also an ex-Member of the Government of India, lightly posed a question: "What difficulty was there for the Government of India to take charge of the 400 and odd textile mills in the country?" I do not want to remind him of the various cases—to use a mild expression—of inefficiency and mismanagement of the few Government undertakings which are under their control. (*An Hon. Member*: Sholapur Mill?) But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact—of which he himself should be more aware than anybody else—that there is a lack of really efficient, able and honest personnel with a Government and that the Government's hands are too full with the solution of the various problems with which they are confronted, and it is under the stress of such circumstances that even the talk of nationalisation has receded into the background. May I also remind the hon. Member that the Government of India had an opportunity to take charge of a textile mill in the period when the hon. Member was a distinguished member of the Government of India, and they rightly chose to hand over the management of that textile mill to another private industrialist.

The hon. Member pleaded for stricter controls and a more rigid regimentation of trade and industry. I can only say that control is a very controversial matter, and, being an interested person, I am hardly competent to say much about this issue of controls. But speaking from the viewpoint of industry alone I may frankly admit that in a falling market sometimes these controls are a sustaining factor and to that extent are helpful to industries. But what I want to submit is this. Speaking from the common man's point of view, and looking to the present condition of the falling market, when the supply position has considerably eased, it seemed that the whole approach of rigid controls and rigid regimentation and all that the hon. Member pleaded for the other day was very much divorced from the realistic and practical approach which one could have expected from such a senior Member.

I have to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Industry and Commerce to a few important points about the difficulties from which the industries have been suffering. The first question that I want to raise is about the fixing of prices for the controlled industries from time to time. I am quite in agreement with the policy of the Government to keep the prices at as low a level as may be reasonably consistent with the other factors of the situation. What I want to submit is that the enforcement of prices on an artificially low level defeats the very object which the Government have in view. Experience has shown that the consumer does not benefit from these prices which exist merely on paper. Government revenue suffers, the honest millowner suffers, and the consumer does not get those goods at those prices, and the production is adversely affected, and employment also is adversely affected. Therefore, I submit that in the long run it is only increased production which can solve this problem, and increased production will only be possible if the Government pursue a policy of giving economic prices to the industries. Time will not permit me to give many instances to show how the industries have been unfairly treated in this matter of prices, but I will still quote one or two instances. It was in the latter part of 1949 that the four per cent. voluntary cut was accepted by the textile industry with an assurance from the Government that there would be a corresponding fall in the manufacturing charges through bringing about a reduction in the prices of foodstuffs and other materials. Those assurances never materialised, and after a series of representations although that cut of four per cent. has been partially restored, still a large variety of coarse and medium goods and the entire range of fine and superfine goods still remain subject to that cut for which there cannot be the slightest justification. Then I may also draw attention to the retention prices for steel; this issue has been under consideration for quite a long time, but no decision has been announced. Similarly, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the various concessions as regards depreciation which have been allowed to the new units. But unless those new units are allowed to earn sufficient to make provision for depreciation on that basis, those concessions become meaningless. What I want to submit is that in formulating the price policy for the various controlled manufactured goods attention should be given to the economic aspect of the problem so that from the long-term point of view production will not only be maintained but increased, which will in itself solve the problem which the Government is facing today.

In this connection I may also refer to what the hon. Finance Minister said the other day in the course of his reply to the general debate. He said that a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent. in the manufacturing charges could be brought about by methods of quality control and other technical measures. I really welcome this, and I feel that the advice has come at a very right moment. We know that during the ten years or more when the industries more or less enjoyed a boom period there has been a lot of inefficiency or slackness in management, and it is in their own interest if not of anybody else that the industries should explore all possible avenues of reducing their manufacturing costs by bringing about better management and better efficiency by so many ways open to them. In view of the fact that there is no longer a seller's market and that the industries have already to compete in the world markets and also in the internal markets, I am quite sure that the industries concerned are already engaged in setting their house in order and in exploring all possible avenues to ensure that their manufacturing costs are reduced to the minimum. Of course there are limitations. There are limitations from the side of labour so far as rationalization is concerned. But in spite of that I want to assure the Finance Minister that we are quite alive to the need of taking every step to improve the working of the industries and to bring about conditions which will bring our manufacturing costs to the minimum level.

Before I conclude, I would like to call attention to another important problem, and that is one of rehabilitation to which reference has also been made by many Members. Of course it may be in a different context, but the question remains—and there cannot be two opinions on this problem—that if our national economy is to go on smoothly, then it is highly essential that our various industries should modernise and replace their plant and should be in a position to give a guarantee that they will continue to produce the best quality goods at lowest possible prices not only for the internal market but also for the foreign markets. Coming to the question of foreign markets, it is quite obvious that the textile industry has built up a very valuable foreign trade in the last few years. But it is equally clear that unless the industry is enabled to renovate and replace its worn out machinery, it will hardly be in a position to maintain that export

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trade and also to cater to the internal demands in the way in which it is expected to do.

I may also draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the condition of the jute industry. The hon. Minister for Industry and Commerce may be aware of the fact that quite a few jute mills are under construction in Pakistan with a capacity of about 15,000 looms. I want the Government to consider how our old machinery of 65,000 looms in Calcutta will be able to compete with the most up-to-date 15,000 looms which will not be working on a restricted eight hour basis but which will be working three shifts a day and which will mean 45.000 looms. Now, our jute industry, as has already been pointed out, is making a very valuable contribution to the dollar earnings of the country, and the very significant fact before us about the competition that might arise from the jute mills working in Pakistan is a factor which should not be lightly taken Similar instances may be given of other industries. What I want to submit is that the Minister for Industry and Commerce should make it an urgent point to inquire as to how the various industries stand in the matter of their plant and machinery and how this important and vital question of renovating and replacing their machinery has to be tackled. There are two ways open to the Government. One is to give a little higher price by way of development price in the case of industries whose manufactures are controlled. . Of course this means some additional burden on the consumer, but I respectfully submit that in the long run it is the consumer who will benefit by the renovation of the machinery. It will be the consumer who will benefit by it. But there are also other ways in which our Finance Minister can help the industries, and that is by giving depreciation on replacement basis. So far as the depreciation issue is concerned, expert opinion both here and abroad—in the U.K. and the U.S.A. and France is in favour of the view that as the prices of capital goods have risen three or four times the pre-war prices, the industries should be allowed to calculate depreciation, not on the basis of the original or historical costs, but on the basis of the present replacement value.

This is a very vital matter. At the same time I appreciate that it is not so easy and simple a matter. It has got its complications. But it has got to be looked into. Either the Ministry of Commerce and Industry can appoint a committee of experts which can go thoroughly and scientifically into the whole question or they can ask the various industrial organisations concerned to submit their full data in this connection and then get that matter examined by their own departmental experts. It is for the hon. Minister to choose whichever way he wants to tackle this matter. But it is quite obvious that he can ignore this matter of rehabilitation at very grave peril to our national economy. Our industries have already worked under terrible strain within the last several years of war and post-war period and they must be enabled—they must have sufficient funds—to replace their machineries. I hope this matter about rehabilitation will receive his due attention.

I wanted to say something about exports and imports but this is also again a complicated matter and the time is up. Therefore I would not like to go into this question but I would only request him that so far as this price policy and rehabilitation matter is concerned, they should receive the proper attention. I have made all these criticisms and given suggestions in a very constructive way only with the view that our national economy should not suffer and so far as the trade and industry are concerned, I want to assure him and the Government that they have fully co-operated with all the restrictions and controls and regulations under which they have functioned and I have no doubt that they will continue to play their role and continue to give their fullest possible co-operation for the development of the country and for increasing the national wealth and for bringing about an improvement in the standard of living of the people of this country.

Shri G. P. Sinha (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi): Before I start scrutinizing the work done by the present Government, I would request the Members sitting on the Opposition benches that we would have welcomed them if they had come forward with constructive criticism. Uptill now they have abused the Government right and left and in abusing Government they have always tried to compare our present Government with the Government of Russia and with the Government of China. But they totally forget that we recently placed this matter before the electorate of this country and the result is well-known here. Our country—the electorate—has never approved the policy which the Members on the Opposition benches advocate and hence we cannot think of changing our social system, our economic system. We cannot think of placing our country's economy on the totalitarian system which Russia and China are having today. We have greater regard for the rights of an individual. We have safe-

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guarded the interests and rights of individuals not only as far as their political rights are concerned in our Constitution, but their economic rights too. I cannot press the Government, nor I would like to suggest that private enterprise should be done away with immediately. This much is sure that you have past experience of the countries—of European countries who have developed their industries under the capitalistic system. And in order to have proper control over the industries I would have liked that the Government had taken more interest in the industrial development of the country and I would have liked that the Government had devoted a major part of the Five Year Plan towards the industrial development. But even then this is not the mistake of the Government. Ten years back whenever any economist in this country used to think of planning, he used to think of industrial planning but with the coming of power, with the partition of the country, different circumstances developed and with that development our whole attention was diverted towards agricultural development of the country. We faced food shortage. We had over-population and there was no other alternative but to plan agricultural production and to divert our entire financial resources towards the development of that production. For that the Government is not to be blamed. Our industrial problem is quite different from the problems of those countries who had advantages in the beginning. The European countries in the early part of industrial revolution could develop their industries because they had easily available markets and huge profits and they exploited labour at their sweet will. But today our problem is quite different and we cannot plan our industrial development according to the plan adopted by Germany or by Russia. Our planning must be a separate one. I would tell the hon. Members that as far as our recent industries are concerned, mostly they are State-owned. As far as capital goods producing industries are concerned, I would like to suggest to the Government to have greater control over them as that will be beneficial to the interests of the population.

Shri S. S. More: I rise to support the various cut motions which have been moved by some of the Opposition Members. I have cared to study the industrial policy of this Government with some care and endurance and the conclusion that I have come to with regard to the industrial policy of the Government is very sore and disappointing. This Government claims itself to be a national Government having the interests of the nation at its heart. But my conclusion is the other way and I feel sorry that the policy of this Government is neither national nor rational. I will give my reasons for supporting this conclusion. I believe, and I believe with the Congress leaders who were fighting against the Britisher and making various demands on behalf of the industries of this country, that the industrial prosperity, the industrial expansion, the industrialisation of the country is the very backbone of the prosperity of this country. Lenin has said that a country which is wedded predominantly to agriculture can never hope to achieve economic prosperity. Therefore, an agricultural country like India must try its best to industrialise itself, must strive to introduce the industrial element, to augment the industrial element so as to secure a balance between agricultural production and agricultural development on the one hand and industrial production and industrial development on the other. But, unfortunately, the Britisher formulated and pursued a contrary policy. I need not tell this House that so many centuries back before the sinister advent of the British Government India was to a certain extent industrialised, India was producing so many consumer goods on the cottage industry pattern, but somehow the Britisher came to us lured by the gold that we were producing with the help of our prospering industries and the result was that a sort of hateful contradiction developed between the inherent interests of India and the expanding trade and industry of England. England was undergoing an industrial revolution, machines were introduced, the machines were working like monsters and producing heaps of tons of consumer goods. The Britisher was in search of markets. He came to India and the first thing that he did with his sword was to annihilate, destroy our industries. I need not quote any authority in support of this proposition. I will only say that in 1918 an Industrial Commission, particularly on the demand of the Congress, was appointed by the Britisher and many of the stalwarts of the Congress whose memory is so sacred to us tendered evidence before that Committee. I would request the Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry to read particularly the testimony which was tendered by the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Naturally the Britisher could not be expected to do something good to the Indian industry because his selfish interest pointed the other way, and therefore he annihilated our industry and the land of India was strewn with the bones of our industrial producers.

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The Britisher, as I have stated, was interested in complete destruction of our industrial apparatus as it existed for so many centuries. But he did another mischief to the economy of this country. His industries were expanding, England was not prepared to remain an agricultural country and for the development of her industry she wanted some other country which would produce raw materials. India with her vast resources was found suitable for the production of raw materials and India was forced to be the producer of raw materials and we began to export heavily and in a growing quantity raw materials for setting the wheels of Lancashire and Manchester in motion to our own disadvantage. This policy is very dismal to depict and I would expect that a national Government which has been very vocal and very persistent in its criticism of the British policy to mark a complete deviation, a pleasant deviation from this ruinous British policy and to chalk out some new path. But unfortunately I feel I am sorely disappointed, the country is sorely disappointed because the policy of the present Government is not a new reorientation in the interest of the country but it is, if I may say so, a continuation of the British policy, possibly with greater incompetence, and nothing else. I will give you certain figures. When the Congress leaders, both outside the legislatures and inside, were asking for more funds I was reminded of Oliver Twist sitting in the poorhouse and asking for more and more food. He was lean and emaciated but he never received sufficient dole. The same thing was happening to our leaders. Like Oliver Twist they were raising their voices asking for more and more grants for nation-building departments and for the expansion of our industries but what happened was that every time the Britisher said that for the sake of security they could not divert the funds from Defence to other nation-building departments. He said there was no possibility of building up the industrial development of this country in conflict with the industrial development or industrial interest of England and such other imperial countries. Financial stringency and other more urgent priorities were the usual excuses that were strutted out. I think the same thing happens to us even now.

I will now analyse the Budget figures. When I made my speech during the general discussion on the Budget I requested the hon. Finance Minister to give us certain percentages of the expenditure allotted to the different departments. He evaded my question and said, "These are matters of very elementary arithmetic." I admit I was very weak in my arithmatic but encouraged by his words I have indulged in some elementary mathematics and this is the result. I speak subject to correction by the hon. Finance Minister. Out of our total expenditure 49 per cent. is debited to Defence. I will not give this House figures about the other Departments but will come to the relevant Department which is under discussion: Industries and Supply—1·25 per cent. Now 49 per cent. of the total expenditure is given to Defence and only 1·25 is the allotment, a poor allotment, for the Ministry under discussion. Let me calculate it on the *per capita* basis. Our present population is 35,68,00,000. It is more by a few thousands but due to the food shortage those thousands must have disappeared and we need not take them into consideration. Calculating on that basis the Defence expenditure *per capita* comes to Rs. 5·46 and the expenditure for Industries and Supply comes to Rs. 0·14 per head which if we calculated in terms of annas may come to about two and a half annas per head of the population. So, with this poor—I believe the word poor does not give us the proper description of the allotment, miserable is better—with this miserably poor allotment which has been given to Industries do you expect that the industrial expansion of the country will develop in the direction in which it ought to develop?

I will come to the different items of our industries. Take, for instance, the basic industries. A plea has been made even in the White Paper which was submitted in February that our security demands more and more allotment and that we cannot cut down the expenditure on Defence. Granting for the sake of argument the validity of that proposition I would say that it is not only the soldiers, including the Lieutenants, Colonels and even the Commander-in-Chief and the Minister in charge of Defence, that are going to secure the defence of the country—they must simultaneously have defence industries for the purpose of strengthening that defence. We require steel and other basic and key industries for the purpose. What have we been doing for the expansion of these industries? I have certain figures which I will quote for the enlightenment of this House. There are two companies which are producing steel and pig-iron: Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, and the Steel Corporation of Bengal at Asansol. What is the total production? It is one million tons of steel and 0·2 million tons of pig iron every year. What is our present need? tI is 2·1 million tons of steel and 0:4 million tons of pig iron. Thus, our present production is less than half the quantity that we really need. These industries must be expanded—expanded not at a snail's pace, but at a camel's stride. America is producing 100 million tons and Soviet Russia is producing 50 million tons and we are producing only an insignificant quantity. If we want to keep abreast in armaments and this seems to be the policy of the present Government, because since Pakistan is building up its Army, we are also building our own,—if we want to keep abreast and maintain our security, the steel industry must be expanded.

Now, who is to manage these basic industries? I will not quote from Marx, or from Chinese or Russian literature, because this unnecessarily provokes Members on the other side. I will quote from Mahatma Gandhi. I will quote from the Gandhian Plan which was prepared by Prof. Agarwal and which was blessed by Mahatma Gandhi by writing a foreword. This is what the plan said:

> "But it is one of the cornerstones of this plan that the basic and key industries shall be owned and managed by the State in the interests of the nation as a whole. The key industries are meant to be beneficial to the whole country and as such cannot and should not be left in private hands."

This is what, I repeat, was Mahatma Gandhi's view but even Mahatmaji as he himself admitted became a back-number and his teachings also have become back-numbers and possibly in time they will go to the National Archives of India.

Coming to other industries, I quite concede that it is impossible to advance our capital goods industries or other heavy industries in the same pace at which we want to advance them, but what about cottage industries? Mahatmaji insisted on the expansion of cottage industries, because he believed that the rural areas ought to be industrialised and industries ruralised. He said that that was the only way in which we could bring about the prosperity and economic stability of the country. But now there is only one cottage industry which is in a thriving condition and is rapidly growing. Due to prohibition, particularly in Maharashtra, illegal distillation has become a cottage industry which is going up like anything. (*An Hon. Member*: All over the country.) I can only speak about Maharashtra and this is the state of affairs there.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Government may say that they are preparing plans. They are manufacturing plans like anything—wordy plans which lead us nowhere. That is the present action of the Government. Why should we have different plans now? Why should we attempt new plans, as a matter of fact? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the National Planning Commission and Prof. K. T. Shah, one of the foremost economists, was in charge of that body. He gave us many blueprints, but those blueprints were ignored. I would not refer to the plan prepared by the Bombay capitalists. I would refer only to the Gandhian Plan which Prof. Agarwal prepared with such assiduity and so much study. Why did you not draw upon it? You might have modified it, but the basic structure was there. You did not utilise it because the Gandhian Plan will not suit the British policy. When the Britishers were here, they openly resisted the expansion of our industries, but with the departure of the Britishers, their policy has gone underground and like so many Communists it is working from underground. The Government are killing time by preparing plans, which they want to hold like a bunch of carrots to make the Indian people follow them. My submission is this. The time has come when we should take a dispassionate, non-partisan view of the whole matter and strive for the industrial development of the country. If you do not do that, the industrial backbone of the nation will remain undeveloped, and without that backbone, the nation will be a permanent cripple. It will never be able to stand on its legs. Therefore, in all sincerity I say that we should shake off our party positions; we should shake off our party slogans; and we should, in a united manner, try to build up our industries.

Before I sit down, I should like to enter a plea specially on behalf of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a mine of martial people. We are so much endowed with the martial spirit that when there is no common enemy, we fight amongst ourselves in order to keep our spirit lively and energetic. These martial people were reduced by the Britishers to the position of tillers of the soil. The land there is not fertile enough. On a *per capita* basis it is not sufficient to enable a Maharashtrian to keep his body and soul together. So, the industrial development of Maharashtra; the decentralisation of the big mills and industries of Bombay and their shifting to the rural parts of Maharashtra and such other measures are the only remedies that can cure our

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abject poverty. Unfortunately, Maharashtra is treated in a manner worse than a step-son. Everywhere, the interests of Maharashtra are slighted. There are some industries springing up in Maharashtra, but they have to meet with many hurdles. There are certain vested interests which come in their way. I would particularly raise my voice for the Koyna project, which will eventually strengthen the industrial position of Maharashtra. I shall speak about this on a later occasion, but for the present I believe that decentralisation of industries which Mahatmaji so vehemently and so repeatedly pleaded for should be the proper guide for our industrial policy. The Bombay mills should be decentralised and shifted from Bombay City, which is developing into a big slum, to the rural parts of Maharashtra. Then only some economic relief will be afforded to the people of Maharashtra.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City-North): I shall come straight to the point I want to deal with, namely, the prospect of maintaining the level of our export trade in the next few years to come. Last year, the value of our exports was somewhere about Rs. 733 crores and 57 per cent. of this consisted of manufactured articles. In many ways, this can be considered as a fairly gratifying position, but this sense of gratification does not last very long when we begin to consider the future of our export trade. We find there are reasons for anxiety about our future. For, after all, in the past few years our export trade has been helped considerably by a number of circumstances which may not be available to help us in the future. I am referring to such circumstances as the devaluation of our currency, as the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, or as the stockpiling and rearmament programmes in western countries. They have all helped very much to create a larger demand for our primary commodities; they may not be there to help us in the future. We also know that there are economic forces abroad which clearly tend to a contraction of trade. We also see that a definite change has come over the market: we now are presented with a buyer's market as distinguished from the seller's market that we have had for so many years in the recent past. And, finally, there is also the entry of Japan into world trade. That is going to have serious consequences to our efforts at maintaining the level of our export trade. And it is particularly with this last factor, namely the entry of Japan into world trade, that I am going to deal.

As you know Japan is bound to make a determined effort to expand its export trade, to recapture some of its former markets. Japan, as we know, had a number of restrictions imposed upon its trade by the S.C.A.P. Administration until very recently. Now, with the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty, Japan is free from all these restrictions and is ready to go ahead full steam. Japanese internal economic situation is patently so desperate that Japan must export or die. Now, the consequences that Japanese future action are going to have upon the trade of various other countries, and particularly of this country, are going to be very important. We can get some idea of the shape of things to come when we consider the Japanese exports to this country in the last two years. In the Administration Report, Japanese exports to this country are described as having "shot up"—I am quoting—from Rs. 7·5 crores to Rs. 22·17 crores. Now, "shot up", I think, is the only way to express a rise to almost 300 per cent. in twelve months. But it is in the field of textile exports that Japanese competition is going to present its most serious threat to us. And in this field I have here some very eloquent figures.

In 1951, that is last year, Japan exported cotton piecegoods to the extent of about 1,050 million yards. This compares with 865 million yards of exports of United Kingdom and an estimated 770 million yards of exports of this country—the last one is an estimate. Now we get a fairly clear idea of things to come and I think it presents a picture serious enough to make any Government sit up and take notice. But we are not the only country concerned with the consequences of Japanese competitions. There are other countries. For example, there is the United Kingdom. But somehow we feel that the United Kingdom is wanting to go cautiously in dealing with this problem of Japanese competition. I understand that the United Kingdom has made certain reservations against Japanese rights to trade in West Africa and East Africa. I also understand that the United Kingdom is hesitating to extend to Japan the most-favoured-nation treatment—although I do not see how the United Kingdom can continue to do that for long, because, after all, it is only a question of time when Japan will seek admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and if Japan is admitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade it automatically will receive the status of a most-favoured-nation as one of the signatories to the G.A.T.T. Then, what are we going to do about it? I found a suggestion in one of the English papers—I believe it was the *Manchester*

Guardian—a few months ago. I think it should be of interest to this country. The suggestion was about calling a four countries' conference, the countries most concerned with textile exports—countries such as India, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. I do not know if this suggestion is taking shape in any other countries. I do not know if our Government has been approached by any other Governments with a view to calling such a conference. But I should think, considering the enormous interests of this country that are involved in this question, that our Government would be justified in taking the initiative in calling such a conference. All this that I am saying, of course, is subject to what may be going on in the negotiations that are presumably taking place between this Government and the Japanese Mission that had recently visited this country. I am making this suggestion just as a suggestion and not as a criticism. (*An Hon. Member*: What is the difference?) I can see from the Administration Report that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has made an all-round progress and certainly deserves congratulations.

I shall then come to another point—our commercial representation in foreign countries. I have very carefully looked into this question and I have a feeling that we are not adequately represented through our Trade Commissioners in a number of territories in foreign countries, which are commercially important. I think our present position in the matter of commercial representation abroad leaves much leeway to be made up. For instance, it is astonishing that the interests of our trade in a country like the U.S.A. should be left to be handled as a side-line by two of our consulates which function under the control of the External Affairs Ministry. Particularly I want it to be realized that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has to perform in the years to come a very vital function and as a nation our solvency will continue to depend upon our ability to maintain our level of export trade, and therefore, every rupee that we spend on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should not be looked upon as an expenditure but as an investment.

Now the Ministry issues an excellent monthly publication called 'The Journal of Industry and Trade'. This journal presents some very useful statistics, some graphs and tables, and I would like to make a suggestion that in these statistics should be included some information of what are called 'Terms of Trade.' I need hardly explain to this House what are 'Terms of Trade'. Terms of trade are the ratio of prices which we pay for our imports to those at which we sell our exports. Now, in view of the various problems that we shall soon be called upon to deal with—I mean the economic and financial problems—in view of this talk about devaluation and what not, information about whether the terms of trade are moving in our favour or against us, will be extremely valuable.

I wish to refer to the text of the Administration Report. I was not prepared to come across a school boy's howler in a serious document such as the Administration Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is expected to be. On page ten we are told that motor cars contain a part called 'sparkling plugs.' I suppose 'spark plugs' are meant. There is a more serious suggestion which I wish to make. Sometimes magnitudes are given which are not comparable. For instance, on page 67 we are given figures of imports from Japan. These imports are given in terms of vlaue in rupees whereas exports for the same period are shown only in percentages. It is very difficult for us to compare the two magnitudes. The same thing happens on page 71, where two different denominations are used, rupees and yards which are not comparable. For instance in 1948-49 the cotton piecegoods exported are shown in terms of value in rupees and in another place the cotton piecegoods exported are shown in terms of million yards. I think an effort made to make these two things comparable will be very useful.

Shri Morarka (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu): The industrial and economic policy like all other policies of the Government are criticised both inside and outside this House. Most of the critics criticise not because they find anything wrong in the policy, but simply because our policy does not conform to their political idealogies either that of orthodox capitalism or extreme communism. If you make allowance for this and if you examine the policy as an independent person, you will come to one conclusion and one conclusion alone and that is under these given circumstances, no Government of the world could have followed a policy more progressive in character and more dynamic in character than that which is followed by our Government. It is very difficult, nay impossible, to attempt to convince those people whose minds are closed, with these dogmatic idealogies and who are not prepared to appreciate the facts, being tied down to certain articles of faith. I am quite aware that there are a few faults in our policy which might have subjected a particular industry, at a particular time to some temporary inconveniences and setbacks. I want to make this clear that if certain flaws

[Shri Morarka]

are found in our policy, there is nothing basically wrong with our policy but they are simply there because we are passing through peculiar times, times when there are great scarcity conditions, which have created lot of international complications. If you make allowance for all these things, you will come to one conclusion that the policies that we have followed is progressive and is consistent with our national welfare.

Taking the industrial policy first, I want to draw the attention of the House to the Industrial Resolution of 1948. In that Resolution the Government has stated in categorical terms, in no uncertain terms, the Government's attitude towards industrialization and private enterprise. That Resolution has divided the whole industrial development into two sectors, the private and the public. Certain basic industries are reserved for development by Government and certain other industries are left to be developed by the private sector. Those people who criticise our policy as not being progressive say that it is against the plan set out by Mahatma Gandhi and that we are still leaving the whole field to private enterprise. I am afraid that they have not studied the Industrial Resolution of 1948. It is very clearly stated in that Resolution that some of the industries could be developed by the State and that they may be a State monopoly. On the other hand private enterprise has also been given full freedom to develop industries as the resources of Government are going to be utilised for the development of our agriculture.

It has been criticized that much attention has been paid by this Government to the development of agriculture and very little attention is paid to the development of our industry. I admit that our Five Year Plan gives greater priority to the development of agriculture and hydro-electric projects. I ask my hon. friends: What is the use of building our industrial superstructure on agriculture which is undeveloped? Any healthy growth of industry presupposes the existence of an expanding home market and we cannot have an expanding home market unless and until we improve the purchasing power of our people and we cannot improve the purchasing power of our people unless and until we first improve the condition of our agriculture. Under the Five Year Plan we are going to modernize our agriculture; we are going to alter the property relations on lands and we are going to open extra avenues of employment for our agricultural people. By that, we hope, on the whole, to bring about an improvement in the agricultural economy of our country. That would also increase the purchasing power of our people which ultimately would establish a home market. Without establishing a home market, if we only concentrate on industrialisation, we would only force upon ourselves the necessity of finding export markets. Our efforts to find export markets would ultimately force upon us the consequences of international competition.

The second point of the critics is, why this Government is not nationalising our industries. They say that the Government should nationalise the industries at the earliest opportunity, and that because they have not nationalised, they have done something which is against their principles and against their whole scheme. On the question of nationalisation of industries, I would like to say this. In the first place, we do not have much of an industry to nationalise. If we want to nationalise whatever industry we have got, in the form of producing consumer goods, all the resources of the country would be locked up in that. When the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility to develop agriculture in the country, they cannot at the same time take upon themselves the responsibility to develop our industries. In a backward country like ours, where the rate of capital formation is very low, where the savings of the people are very low, Government cannot take upon themselves the responsibility to develop agriculture and industry simultaneously. Besides, if private individuals are prepared to contribute to the development in the private industrial sector, we see nothing wrong in that. These private individuals have the capital; they have experience; they have foresight. The services that they have done to the country one way or the other cannot be ignored so easily. From that point of view also, though our ultimate goal may be the nationalisation of all the means of production, the question is, whether this is the proper time when we should nationalise our industries. Till we have developed our agriculture, till we have established basic industries, till we have established industries which are vital for our defences, talk of nationalisation would only be an attempt to halt our economic progress. In order to continue our economic progress, it is essential that we must carry on our programme according to the Five Year Plan.

The third criticism against our industrial policy is that our industrial development depends, to a certain extent if not to a large extent, on foreign aid. I admit that we are developing our resources mostly by foreign aid. But my question to the critics is, what is wrong in getting foreign aid, if it comes on our conditions, if it comes on the conditions that we dictate, if it comes without any political strings attached to it. We are prepared to take foreign aid from any country if it is available to us without any conditions which are derogatory to our national prestige. While talking about foreign aid, I would like to ask them, if foreign aid is not available or if we do not get foreign aid, how are we going to build up our industries. Do we have enough savings in this country? Do we have enough capital in this country to fulfil our programme? We have got a plan to fulfil; we have a plan to reconstruct and rehabilitate our country. For that purpose we require a huge capital, capital to the tune of 2,300 crores. It is not possible to find this capital internally in our country. When we do not find this capital internally in our country, the only alternative before us is either to borrow externally or to stop all our plans here and now. In view of the fact that foreign capital is made available to us on the terms and conditions that we like, there is nothing wrong that could be pointed out in this.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): May I know what the conditions are that the hon. Member is speaking of?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is not giving way. He may continue his speech.

Shri Morarka: If you only ignore the criticism of these people about foreign capital, a criticism which is made only to remain consistent with the international strategy of communism, a strategy to organise poverty, a strategy to create chaotic conditions, thereby to uproot all the democratic institutions and democratic Government in the whole world, then, you will have to come to no other conclusion. There is nothing wrong in having this foreign aid which is made available to us with great difficulty. In order to get foreign aid, we have to establish a certain type of international reputation in the world. Foreign aid is not made available to anybody and everybody who wants it. We have to make ourselves fit for that; we have to create confidence in the people. Unless we have created that confidence, this capital would not be forthcoming. Leaving aside these facts, instead of appreciating the reputation that we have built in the international markets, people are only criticising; 'Foreign aid is coming, foreign aid is coming'. If foreign aid is forthcoming from any bloc, if they have got money to give, we are prepared to receive aid from any bloc provided it is on our terms and on our conditions.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House. Still, I must say a word or two about our foreign trade. The policy followed by our Commerce Ministry in respect of international trade is really praiseworthy. A policy of import control is absolutely essential; otherwise, imports of plastic articles combs, etc., would have flooded the country. We have also to impose controls on exports in order to see that some sort of compulsory savings may not be imposed on the poor masses of our country. Still, there are certain things which I cannot help bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister. Firstly, we must restrict our imports still more. We should completely stop the import of luxury goods like luxury cars, air-conditioners, frigidiare, crockery and so on and so forth. We must confine our imports only to heavy capital goods, foodstuffs, medicines, literary books, and scientific instruments. Since we are going to import these things for some time and in some fair volume, it is essential, in order to balance the trade, that we should carry on a vigorous policy of export.

There is one point more about foreign trade, and that is the last point, that is about invisible imports. Every year, we spend huge sums of money on imports that we do not see. Only the other day, it was mentioned by the hon. Minister in this House that during the last year, only, on one item, on food we spent 40 crores by way of freight. Similarly, we are paying huge sums of money as insurance premium, banking charges, etc. Every time we import commodities, we are incurring these charges. Since we do not see them, we criticise them less. In 1947, the Shipping Committee recommended that India must have at least a shipping tonnage of two million tons, for our foreign trade. I very much regret to see that even today we have only got a little more than four lakh tons. We have made only very little progress, if you can call it progress at all. In this direction, I would appeal to the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry and also to the Minister for Planning that they must considerably raise the provision of 14·9 crores which they have made under the Plan for the development of our mercantile marine.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Meghnad Saha.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West): Only a few minutes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gouhati): Since the hon. Member is hesitating, may I speak, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I am very thankful to you, Sir, for permitting me to speak this afternoon. In this process of unearthing new jewels in this House, charcoal like myself and my friend here have really no place. I wanted to speak on two things.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to speak on the subject before the House.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Charcoal, I think, is a subject which can come under the Works, Production, and Supply Ministry.

Some Hon. Members: It is not under the Commerce Ministry.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: No, it is not under the Commerce Ministry.

I wanted to speak about two things: firstly about the inadequate supply of yarn in our province. That is the one thing on which I would insist upon. Because, if you go to any village today, the women folk will pounce upon any officer of the Commerce and Industry Department, or any officer of the Industry and Supply department who is responsible for the supply of yarn there. They have become very furious. Whether he is a Minister who visits the village, whether he is an M.P., or whether he is an M.L.A., they will receive equal treatment, and I think my hon. friend the Minister, the new Minister for Commerce and Industry, has been already forewarned and forearmed in this respect, and is not going to Assam in the near future. Am I not correct, Sir?

I am correct. Perhaps the hon. Minister knows that in Assam every single girl, grown up girl or woman is a weaver. It is not looked down upon as in some parts of India among the high caste Hindus. That is not so so far as Assam is concerned. I may say that in our part of the country if a girl is not well trained in the art of weaving, she does not stand chance of getting a good match.

An Hon. Member: Why is the hon. Member looking round?

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I was looking round to see if there were any unmarired girl, because that would have been a lesson to her.

Then the next point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about the dearth of corrugated iron sheets in the province of Assam. All over the country, there is a great grievance against Government in this respect. Some time ago, an attempt was made to supply the villagers, the agriculturists, with C. I. sheets in exchange for their foodgrains. That experiment however failed with the result I know that in villages where they had made applications three to four years ago, they have not got the supply of C.I. sheets. Most of the forest areas were almost denueded of the thatch grass during the war, and therefore there has been a great demand for C. I. sheets and the villagers are not getting their supply. So far as the town people are concerned, there is also a great grievance in this respect, but they may get their supply possibly in a month or two, but so far as villagers are concerned, there is a dearth, and I would request the hon. Minister to give his special attention to this, whether he visits Assam or not. I would not advise him to do so just at present. He should see that an adequate supply of both C.I. sheets and yarn is made.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Commerce Minister.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, may I begin tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. The House stands adjourned to 8-15 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1952.